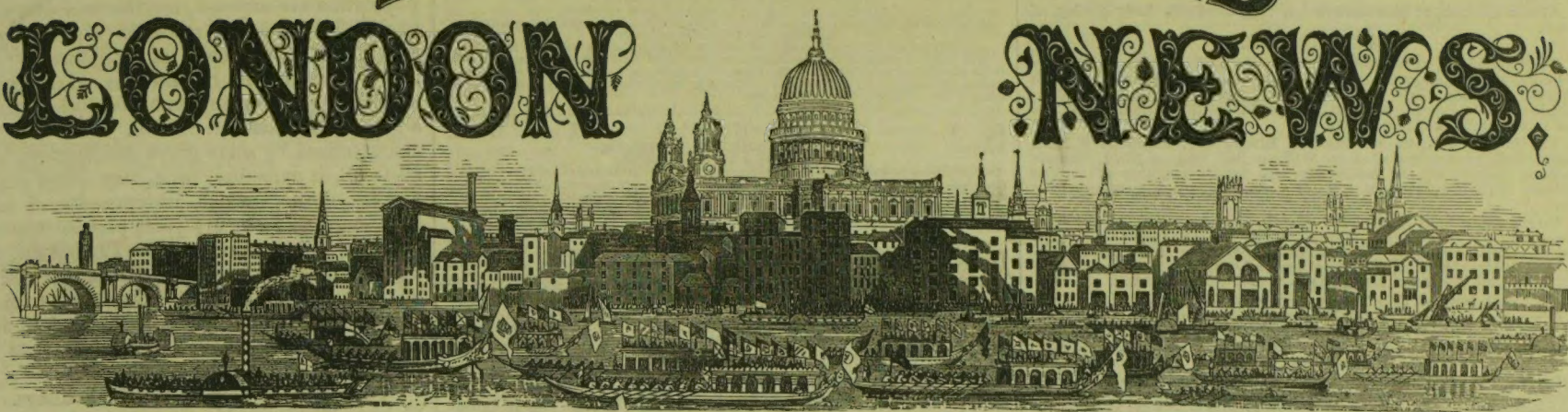


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

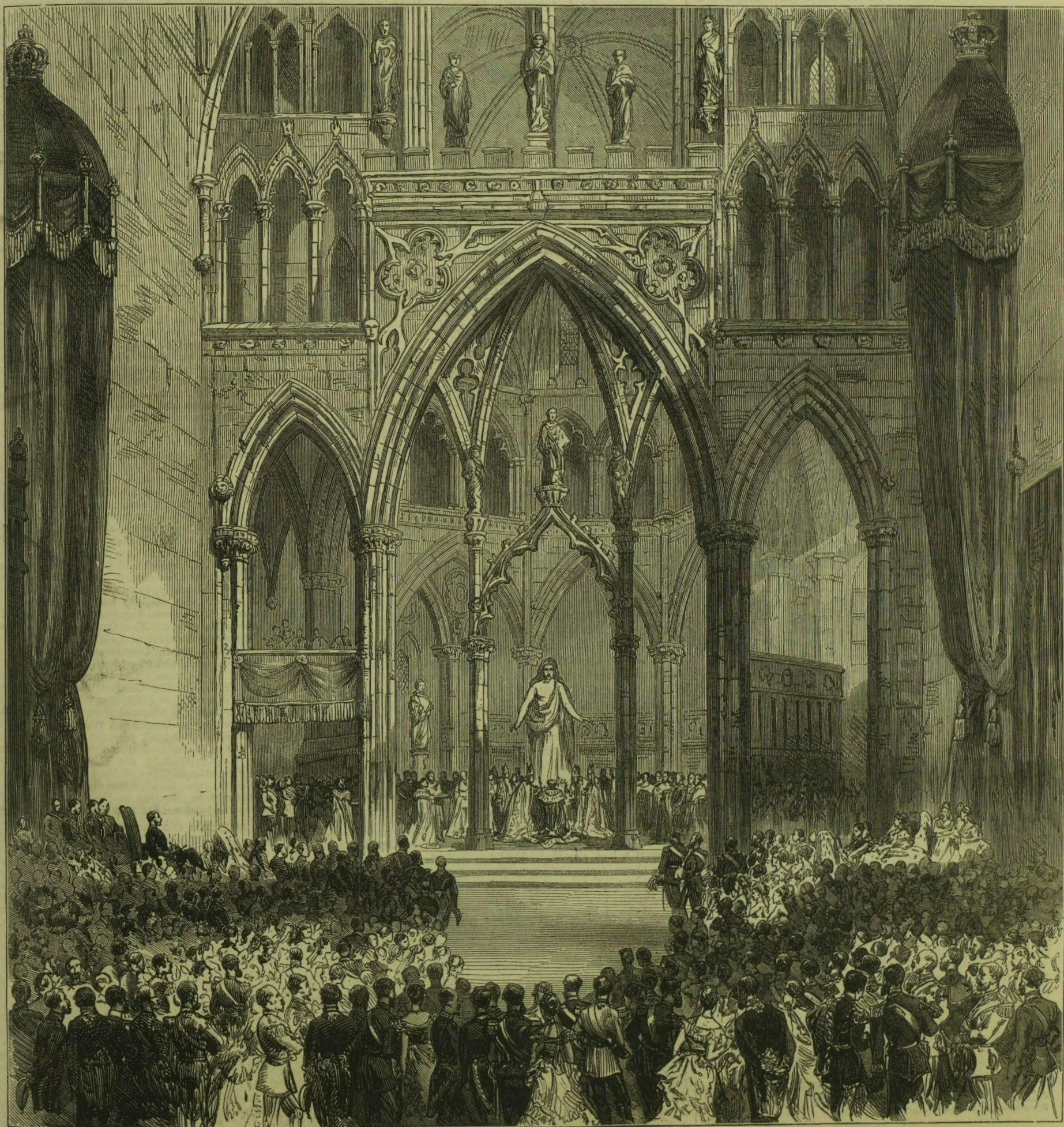


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1771.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

WITH MAP OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN TRONDHJEM CATHEDRAL

BIRTHS.

On June 27, at Dorchester House, Montreal, Canada, the wife of W. Collins, Esq., M.D., Surgeon Scots Fusilier Guards, of a daughter.

On the 21st ult., at Troy, N.Y., United States of America, the wife of Fulcher Harry Mitchell, late of London, England, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Ragley Hall, Alcester, the Countess of Yarmouth, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, Lady Henley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Henry O'Rourke, M.A., Vicar of Sheriff Hales with Woodcote, Shropshire, John Gregory McKirdy, Esq., of Birkwood, Lanarkshire, to Clementina, daughter of the late Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Baronet, of Lee and Carnwath, in the same county.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Adolphus William George Bell, younger son of John William Bell, Esq., of No. 7, Stanley-gardens, Notting-hill, to Louise Clarisse, fourth daughter of George William M'Arthur Reynolds, Esq., of Woburn-square, Bloomsbury. No cards.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Thos. Williams, of Northope, assisted by the Rev. D. Anderson, Edward Henry George Kelso, third son of the late Captain Kelso, 72nd Highlanders, to Amy Evelyn, only daughter of J. Kingsley Huntley, Esq., of Highfield Hall, Northope, Flintshire.

On the 6th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. J. A. I. Airey, M.A., Chaplain to the Merchant Taylors' Company, assisted by the Rev. T. Stevens, M.A., Robert, only son of the late William James Walrod, solicitor, of London, and Ilford, Essex, to Clara, only daughter of Edward Thomas Ewen, of Brompton. No cards.

On the 5th inst., at Christ Church, Forest Hill, by the Rev. J. F. Secretan Gabb, M.A., Rector of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, cousin of the bride, George William Gilmour, Esq., youngest son of the late George Gilmour, Esq., of Paisley, to Selina Frances, second daughter of the late T. Gabb, Esq., of Abergavenny, and niece of the late Sir J. Pollard Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon House, Oxfordshire, and Berwick Lodge, Gloucestershire.

On the 30th ult., at All Saints', Knightsbridge, by the Rev. F. Whitfield, B.A., and the Rev. C. D. Marston, M.A., Frederick Churchill, M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng., youngest son of John Churchill, Esq., J.P., of 9, Pembroke-square, Bayswater, to Frances, fourth daughter of the late Charles Salisbury Butler, Esq., M.P., of Cazenoves, Upper Clapton, and 48, Prince's-gate.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., Mary, the beloved wife of James King, Esq., of Presaddled, Anglesey, aged 77.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, Robert Miller, Esq., late of Dundee, in his 55th year.

On June 30, at his residence, Jamestown, St. Helena, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bazett Knipe, H.E.I.C. Service, aged 70.

On the 2nd inst., at Parham, Sussex, Lord Zouche, aged 63.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10.
Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William H. Brookfield, Chaplain to the Queen; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. Randall.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Charles Augustus Morgan.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. probably the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the House of Commons.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, incumbent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11.
Half quarter day.
Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Museum of Practical Geology, closed till Sept. 10.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde, annual meeting, dinner, 8 p.m.
Dublin Athletic Club, second annual meeting.
Bishop Auckland Agricultural Society, annual show.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.
Grouse-shooting begins.
Egham Races.
Worcestershire Agricultural Society, exhibition at Evesham (three days).

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, Ryde, match for cutters: annual ball.
Barnsley Athletic Sports.
Blackpool Agricultural Show.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14.
Windsor Races, August Meeting.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde, Regatta, the club's prize of £100.
Southampton Regatta.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.
Moon's last quarter, 4.41 a.m.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, Ryde, the Commodore's cup.
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea.
Junior Thames Yacht Club, match, Greenhithe.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, garden party.
Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Temple Yacht Club, match, Gravesend to Margate.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAILY MEANS OF										THERMOM.		WIND.			
DAY.		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
Aug. July		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles	In.			
30	29.988	66.6	53.9	65	3	53.3	70.7	SW. WSW.		365	.000				
31	29.992	65.0	57.7	77	6	61.3	77.0	WSW. SSW.		267	.000				
1	30.008	60.5	54.0	80	6	54.6	69.2	WSW. WNW.		162	.193				
2	30.161	61.0	47.7	64	5	52.1	70.8	WSW. W.		185	.000				
3	30.107	61.3	53.0	74	5	51.9	71.4	WSW. W.		151	.000				
4	29.983	62.6	52.9	72	8	55.1	72.3	WSW. SW.		232	.000				
5	29.920	64.5	60.3	87	8	60.4	74.7	WSW. SW.		253	.023				

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.984	29.981	30.053	30.174	30.125	31.043	29.936
Temperature of Air	60.2	66.2	65.2	64.8	61.7	65.1	63.2
Temperature of Evaporation	60.0	62.8	58.2	56.8	59.0	59.7	62.4
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	SW.	W.	W.	SSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 10	3 33	3 15	4 15	4 40	5 0	5 20
5 20	5 45	5 45	6 7	6 30	6 50	7 15
7 15	7 40	7 40	8 10	8 30	8 50	9 15

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Lecturer, will enroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY TO CALIFORNIA, MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three; and Every Evening at Eight. Previous to its being unrolled, a long Painting, 40 ft. by 8 ft., stretched on a wire, is shown. It is a physical Map—a bird's-eye view of the country. A Fifteen Minutes' Lecture is delivered from it; it is a Key to the Panorama, which contains Thirty-six Views, from photographs. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price. Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
MONDAY, AUG. 11, and following Evenings at Eight o'clock, T. W. Robertson's Comedy, CASTLE, supported by the original artists from the Prince of Wales's Theatre—Miss Marie Wilton, Messrs. Coghlan, Harr, George Horey, Bancroft, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Lydia Foote.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE MANAGER, 6, New Bond-street, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

The world-famed
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
every Night at Eight
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the
OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD,
having been presented at this Hall for
EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, 21 1/2s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
Reappearance of Mr. G. W. MOORE,
after an absence of five weeks. Reappearance of the marvellous boy-tenor, Little Willie; also of Messrs. George Norville, Sydney Herbert, and Hasberry Howard. A new and most attractive second part will be presented on Monday and during the week.

VOL. XLII, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

The prorogation of Parliament, on Tuesday afternoon last, regarded as a state ceremony, was attended with unmistakable symptoms of political exhaustion, and was characterised by incidents which brought to a climax that succession of mistakes and miscarriages, unfortunate accidents and administrative blunders, which, from the commencement to the close of the Session, has more frequently than in many preceding years made its appearance in Parliamentary annals. By an inopportune misadventure, the messenger who left Osborne with the Royal Commission was detained two hours on the other side of the Solent. To be sure, the delay thus occasioned did not tax the patience of any large assembly. General Schenck, with a small party of Americans, two Pears, and a few ladies in the body of the House of Lords, and a scanty muster of members of the House of Commons, were, no doubt, sorely inconvenienced by the contretemps. But the general public knew nothing of the occurrence, inasmuch as the Royal Message, a copy of which, as usual, had been delivered on certain conditions to the public press, was read in every part of the kingdom before it was delivered. It is curious to observe how ill-fortune of a trivial kind—but ill-fortune, nevertheless—pursued her Majesty's Government up to the last moment of the present Session. We may be permitted to hope that they will rest from their vexations, as well as from their labours, during a fair portion of the recess that has just commenced.

The Royal Message was of an average length, though we cannot help thinking that, in character, and, we may add, in diction, it was somewhat below the average. We know not why it should be so, but, for the most part, the words put into her Majesty's mouth, or submitted to her for her Royal sign-manual, are neither aptly chosen nor deftly put together. We think there is no excuse for this. A Royal speech or message becomes a part of the history of the country, and one would think should be verbally constructed in such manner as might harmonise with the dignity of history. Length is not desirable; novelty is scarcely possible; but compactness of expression, and especially freedom from grammatical inaccuracy, are hardly too much to expect in a document which passes under the combined supervision of a Cabinet of British statesmen.

The topics adverted to by the Speech divide themselves into personal, diplomatic, and legislative. Her Majesty proceeds naturally in the first place to thank Parliament for the additional provision it has made for the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his approaching marriage—the marriage which she trusts "will form a new tie of amity between two great empires." The assurance of continued friendly relations between herself and all foreign Powers follows in a few words which custom has consecrated. We have then an announcement of the successful termination of the mission to Zanzibar; of the satisfactory issue of the commercial negotiations with France; of the conclusion of Treaties of Extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Brazil; and of the practical steps, still in progress, which diplomacy is taking to give effect to those provisions of the Treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the Government of the United States, and to the interests of the Queen's possessions in North America. Thus much for the diplomatic portion of the Message. That which refers to the legislation of the past six months, although somewhat eked out by minor matters, presents a more respectable show than the public had anticipated. The remission of public burdens by the reduction of the Sugar Duties and the Income Tax is a somewhat unusual topic for a Royal Speech, as is also the formal mention of the fact, gratifying as it is, that, up to the present time, the revenue of the country had not fallen below the expectations of those of her Majesty's servants who preside over the management of it. Perhaps, we may look upon these paragraphs as intended to serve the purpose of padding. They severally occur at the beginning and the end of the allusions made by her Majesty to the legislative work accomplished. The Act for the establishment of the Supreme Court of

Judicature; those for the amendment of the Education Act, 1870, and of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869; that relating to the regulation of railways and canals; and that, dealing with merchant shipping with a view to diminish the risks to which the seafaring population are exposed, are the only completed measures to which reference is made, as illustrating the wisdom and persevering labour of Parliament. Of these the first mentioned is by far the most important. The establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature is really a great and beneficent reform. The Act, it is true, is characterised by some grave deficiencies; but, take it for all in all, it embodies, to a very large extent, the bold and broad views which juriconsults of eminence have been engaged for many years past in expounding to the public, and in enforcing upon Parliament, though seemingly to no great purpose. Perhaps it will be found, at no very distant date, to take rank with those heroic measures of change which have given to each preceding Session of the present Parliament its characteristic reputation.

Parliament is now up for the holidays. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, it seems more than probable that political controversy will subside into stagnation for some months to come. We cannot profess to recoil from the prospect. We do not expect that public affairs will go far wrong during the interval wherein they will escape immediate Parliamentary notice. The routine of the Services will suffice for the remaining months of the year. There is no great danger to be apprehended, under our Constitution, in dismissing for awhile the Supreme Council of the State. The Executive Government, even if disposed to go wrong (which few persons are inclined to believe) is hedged up on both sides by law, custom, and precedent. The real peril of the age lies not in too little but in too much legislation; not in the slowness but in the swiftness of its pace. For ourselves, we do not greatly lament what some others mourn over as the sterility of the Session. If it has been unproductive, it has been so, not in an absolute sense, but only in comparison with the fertility of a few preceding years. Meanwhile, the country still enjoys a large amount of prosperity. The wheels of national life move on easily enough. We can, therefore, echo with cordiality the concluding words of her Majesty's Message. "These and all mercies of Divine Providence will, I trust, find their suitable acknowledgment alike in our words and in our hearts."

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The news of the death of the Duchess of Inverness, yesterday week, was transmitted to the Queen by telegraph. On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to Binstead, and visited Sir Charles Locock. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. On Monday her Majesty held a Council, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Halifax, the Marquis of Hartington, and Viscount Sydney. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. The Marquis of Ripon and Viscount Sydney had audience of the Queen. At the Council Lord Wolverton and Sir Bartle Frere, G.S.I., were sworn in members of the Privy Council. Sir Bartle Frere had audience of her Majesty. M. Leon Fernandez, the Minister of Costa Rica, presented his credentials, and M. Manuel Peralta, Secretary of Legation, was presented to her Majesty. The Hon. William Stuart, Minister at Athens, had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty conferred the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Alderman Thos. White and Mr. Frederick Perkins, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Princess Beatrice was present during the ceremony. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Ryde and to other places in the island. Her Majesty has also witnessed, from the Royal yacht, the several regattas of the Royal Yacht Squadron during the week. The Queen has entertained at dinner the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Earl Granville, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. W. Colville. The twenty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh was duly celebrated at Osborne on Wednesday, and Royal salutes were fired from Portsmouth and from the Channel fleet, lying at Spithead. Prince Arthur arrived at Osborne on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Enchantress, from Hamburg.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Mary Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Major-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., has arrived as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Horatia Stopford and Colonel Du Plat have arrived at Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna arrived at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight, yesterday (Friday) week, from Goodwood Park. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses have witnessed the Royal Yacht Squadron Regattas, and the Prince and the Cesarewitch have accompanied the yachts in some of the matches. The Princess and the Cesarevna have taken frequent drives with the Queen. The Cesarewitch, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, visited Prince and Princess Alexander of Oldenburg on Monday at Steephill Castle, Ventnor. The Prince of Wales has fixed Tuesday, the 19th inst., as the day upon which his Royal Highness will formally declare the public works at Holyhead Harbour completed.

The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has left St. James's Palace for the Duchess's château at Rumpenheim, near Frankfurt.

Prince Christian inspected the Berkshire volunteers in Windsor Great Park yesterday week, and the successful competitors at the recent shooting at Reading were presented with their prizes by Princess Christian.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have left town en route for Germany.

THE CORONATION IN NORWAY.

The English Prince Arthur, as our readers know, was present when the new King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., and his Queen, Sophia, were crowned in the old Cathedral of Trondhjem or Drontheim, as the name is sometimes written, on the 18th ult. Their coronation at Stockholm took place a few weeks ago. The two kingdoms of Sweden and Norway are united by the person of their one Sovereign, but there are two separate Diets or Parliaments, two armies and navies, and two national Governments. The administrative capital of Norway is Christiania; but Trondhjem, much farther north, retains its privilege, as the more ancient city, of having the crown of St. Olaf put on the King's head in its venerable Cathedral Church. A description of this place, with some notices of its history, may be read in Mr. J. S. Shepard's little book, "Over the Dovrefjeld," just published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. Trondhjem is situated in latitude 60 deg. north, at the head of a fjord or inlet of the North Sea. It was founded in the tenth century by King Olaf Tryggvesen; but, having been often destroyed by fire, and rebuilt chiefly of wood, there are few appearances of great antiquity. The streets are very wide, paved with stone, and laid out at right angles. The population does not exceed 15,000 or 20,000, but there is some trade in the port, and many small merchant-vessels and fishing-boats lie there. The Cathedral, built in the thirteenth century, must once have varied with the finest examples of Norman and Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. Its length was 346 ft., and its breadth 84 ft., but 140 ft. at the west end; there were five towers and spires, the grand central spire 250 ft. high. These glories of the west front and central tower were long since destroyed by more than one conflagration; but the transepts, the choir, and the sacristy or chapter-house are still available for religious services. Two styles of architecture, Norman and Early Gothic, are mixed in some parts of the building, the round and the pointed arches being placed side by side in the north transept. The choir is richly and exquisitely decorated, with a most graceful structure of light pillars and open arches over the shrine where St. Olaf, the warlike missionary King, Olaf Haraldson, was laid sixty years after his death.

King Oscar and Queen Sophia arrived at Trondhjem on the 16th, Wednesday, about daybreak. They were followed in the evening of that day by the British Channel squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral G. T. Phipps Hornby. But the British squadron had saluted their Majesties on the day before, while lying in Hordholm Bay. This squadron, which had come across the North Sea from Leith, consisted of the ironclads Agincourt, Hercules, Northumberland, and Sultan, with the Valorous as tender. It was joined on the Wednesday by the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, with his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. The King had journeyed overland from the North Cape, crossing the boundary mountains, to the seacoast of Norway, and had embarked in the Royal steamer St. Olaf, which conveyed him to Trondhjem. The Queen had come, meanwhile, from Christiania in the Swedish corvette Balder, meeting her Royal husband on the Monday, at Orland, near the mouth of the fjord leading into Trondhjem. Their Majesties here joined company on board the St. Olaf, and entered the winding channel of the strait, between the islands at the mouth of the fjord, thence passing up to the town of Trondhjem, where they were met with a loyal and affectionate welcome. They sojourned at the Stiftsgaarden, a comfortable two-storied mansion, but not like a palace.

The streets of the town, on the day of the coronation, had a gay appearance with plenty of Norwegian flags, red bearing a white and blue cross, and with many figures of the heraldic Norwegian lion, holding a battleaxe in his paws. Troops, in dark green or dark blue uniforms, were posted on guard; the bells rang merrily; and the foreign war ships in the harbour, which were dressed with all their flags, fired a Royal salute at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The British ships have been named; the Agincourt bore the flag. The German Empire had sent four ships of war—the Hertha, on which Admiral Heldt's flag was hoisted, the Vineta, the Ariadne, the Arcona, and the tender-boat Nautilus. Denmark had sent one frigate, the Sjælland, on board which Prince Waldemar served as a naval cadet. The Swedish and Norwegian fleets were, of course, strongly represented; in the Swedish squadron was the Balder, on which the King's second son, the Duke of Gotland, served his apprenticeship as a sailor. The Royal procession left Stiftsgaarden at a quarter past ten, and proceeded through the Munkgarden (the Monks'-street) to the northern side of the cathedral. The head of the cortège consisted of lower court and state functionaries, who failed to excite much interest, as general attention was concentrated on the principal actor in this imposing ceremony. The King was on foot with the rest of the procession. As soon as his stern, manly face was seen, enthusiastic hurrahs burst forth, which did not end as long as a glimpse could be caught of the popular Sovereign. The Queen, also on foot, with her long white silk train, embroidered with silver, borne by three maids of honour, was greeted with the heartiest cheering. The King wore a General's uniform under his ermine cloak, with the chain of the Order of the Seraphim and the plaques of St. Olaf and Charles XIII. The Crown Prince, a handsome lad of fifteen, was dressed as a Norwegian chasseur, his young brothers wearing the uniforms of the artillery and light cavalry. Much attention was attracted by the presence of Prince Arthur of England, who wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. The procession took rather more than half an hour in passing.

On entering the cathedral the King was received by the Bishop of Trondhjem, supported by two other Bishops and surrounded by numerous clergymen. After several short prayers, he was conducted to an arm-chair placed on the right side of the altar, the bearers of the Imperial banner and of the Royal insignia ranged in a half circle behind him. The Queen was received in like manner, and conducted to her chair, opposite the King's. When all were placed, the organ ceased playing, and the King and Queen knelt in prayer in solemn silence. The Royal insignia were deposited on the altar and Divine service began, introduced by the first part of a coronation cantata, composed by Lindermann. After several hymns and prayers the Bishop of Hamar preached the sermon, which was well adapted to the occasion, and not too long. Then the King rose and went forward to the Royal throne placed upon some steps raised in front of the altar. The princely mantle was taken from his shoulders and the Royal mantle, with the gold embroidered crowns upon purple velvet and with borders of ermine, was put on him in its stead. The King knelt upon the footstool before him. The Bishop, dipping his finger in the Anointment horn, now made the sign of the cross on the brow, the breast, the temple, and the hand-joints, saying—"May the Almighty, Eternal God pour over you His spirit and grace, that you may with wisdom and strength and goodwill so rule over us that the name of the Lord be glorified, that right and truth prevail, that the weal of the land and of the people be furthered and confirmed."

Sitting upon the throne, the King had the crown placed upon his brow, and received from the hands of the Bishop the sceptre, the globe, and the sword, which had hitherto been carried lying in its scabbard on a cushion. It was now un-

sheathed, and, when returned by the King, was borne high up-lifted by General Røder. When all these ceremonies, each accompanied by an appropriate sentence, had been performed, the King-at-Arms lifted up his staff and exclaimed, "Now King Oscar II. is crowned King of Norway, he and nobody else." The cheers greeting the announcement and the flourishes from the trumpeters had scarcely begun before the Royal salute of 112 guns announced to the crowds outside that the solemn act had been accomplished. After a last prayer from the Bishop, the King rose from the throne and returned to the chair in the nave, and the Queen was conducted to the throne, there to undergo the same series of ceremonies, the anointment in her case being only on the brow and hand joints, followed by the announcement of the King-at-Arms that now Sophia Wilhelmina Marianne Henrietta had been crowned Queen of Norway, "she and nobody else." The concluding verses of the cantata brought the act of coronation to its close, and when all was over the procession formed again in the same order as before, and left the cathedral to return to the Stiftsgaarden. The King and Queen walked in full regal pomp, wearing their Royal crowns, carrying in their hands the sceptre and globe. The Queen, for whom the fatigues of the day had been almost overwhelming, looked pale, and evidently had to make the strongest efforts to collect her failing strength. At half-past one the last lines of the procession disappeared behind the gates of the Stiftsgaarden, and the coronation was over. At the Royal table, in the banqueting-hall of the Stiftsgaarden, covers were laid for 700 guests.

Our view of the ships at Orland, when the King and Queen met each other, in presence of the Norwegian and British squadrons, is from a sketch by Mr. C. F. M. Somerset, midshipman of H.M.S. Northumberland. The two views of the ships in the harbour of Trondhjem—namely, that of the British squadron entering the harbour, and that of the combined squadrons firing a Royal salute, are from sketches by Mr. G. H. Weeks, engineer of H.M.S. Agincourt. Mr. Somerset contributed also the sketch of the Coronation Ceremony in the Cathedral, which supplies the Illustration on our front page.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

The frequency of civil wars in Spain, like the ancient tribal feuds and faction-fights in Ireland before the English conquest, may perhaps be ascribed to a predilection for the exciting amusement of looking on at any sort of combat, whether or not connected with the rivalry of political parties. It may, indeed, be a kind of popular entertainment to see the Carlist guerrilla leaders skirmishing in the northern provinces, and the Red Republicans in the south and east, as well as to delight in the exhibition of a bull-fight, or even such a duel of pugnacious birds as is shown in our Artist's sketch of a favourite Sunday sport at Madrid. Cock-fighting, we lately saw, is a practice not yet quite extinct in England; but in Spain it flourishes and keeps a high rank among fashionable pastimes. Its code of rules is duly recognised and studied by a numerous class of professors, connoisseurs, and amateurs of this noble art and science; and a regular theatre is established for the display of gallantous valour, adjoining the arena of the well-known bull-fights. The men belonging to the bull-ring are commonly those who breed and sell, or bring into the cock-pit, the most highly-esteemed combatants with beak and claw, some of which are rated at very high prices, as much as £50 or even £100 being paid for a cock of superior prowess and renown. Those brought from the Canary Isles are considered the most valuable, and fetch the most money. At the appointed time for a grand cock-fight there is a crowd of eager spectators, very mixed company, who speak loudly of the merits of those birds which they choose to commend, the *coloran* or red one, the *cola corta* or short-tailed one, and lay bets on the issue of the fight. Every incident of its progress, every flying leap, dig of the beak, or scratch of the spur, is punctually noted by the sporting reporters, and becomes part of history for the instruction of future generations. So high a degree of enthusiasm prevails that the owner of a valiant cock, which died the death of a hero in the hour of martial victory, was seen to drink the blood pouring from a wound in its mangled head—a grateful tribute of admiring affection.

Clethorpes Pier, at Hull, was opened, on Monday, amidst great local demonstrations.

The foundation-stone of a chapel in connection with the new Seamen's Orphanage at Liverpool was laid yesterday week, in Newsham Park, by Mr. Chas. M'Ever. The Mayor presided.

Mr. Boord, the Conservative candidate, has been returned for Greenwich, he having polled 745 more votes than all the other candidates put together. Those who voted for Mr. Boord, however, were 179 less in number than those who polled for the Conservatives at the last election. Only about half the electors on the register polled. The official return is as follows:—Mr. Boord (Conservative), 4525; Dr. Baxter Langley (Liberal), 2379; Mr. Angerstein (Liberal), 1063; Sir John Bennett (Liberal), 324; Mr. Pook (Conservative), 27; Mr. Coningsby (Liberal Conservative), 27.—Mr. Allsopp has been elected at Lichfield, the numbers being—Allsopp (Conservative), 3630; Jaffray (Liberal), 2693.—Dundee has declined the Parliamentary services of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen and Mr. Edward Jenkins in favour of those of its ex-provost, Mr. Yeaman. The latter polled 5297 votes, against 4010 given to Mr. Jenkins, while the Ministerial candidate (Mr. Fitzjames Stephen) got only 1086. All three candidates were Liberals.

It may be remembered that, in November of last year, we gave some account of the Swedish Arctic exploring expedition to the north of Spitzbergen, with a sketch of the two vessels in a harbour on the coast of that island, where they had last been seen by one of our correspondents. Much anxiety was then felt concerning the fate of the adventurous party, who were known to be insufficiently provided with food and other stores for a winter sojourn in that rigorous climate. We are glad now to learn, from the reports of Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith's private expedition this summer, that the hardy Swedes were found on June 15 still living on board their ships fixed in the ice off Mossell Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen; and, as they have had a mild winter, only two men have died, though the food was reduced to half rations. They were, of course, greatly relieved by the arrival of Mr. Leigh Smith, who gave them a timely supply of provisions. This account, with other interesting particulars, is furnished by Mr. R. E. Potter, an Eton youth of seventeen, in a letter to his father, Mr. T. B. Potter, of Buile Hill, Manchester, M.P. for Rochdale. The young gentleman, with two friends, Mr. Cherside and Mr. Eaton, is a guest and comrade of Mr. Leigh Smith in this expedition, the third undertaken and conducted by Mr. Leigh Smith at his own cost, to explore those remote parts of the North Sea. It was the Samson, Mr. Leigh Smith's vessel employed last summer, that had on board our correspondent, a naval officer, who made the sketch we engraved last November. Mr. Leigh Smith is a son of the late Mr. John Benjamin Smith, M.P. for Stockport and Norwich.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arbuthnot, G., to be Vicar of Arundel, Sussex.
Badeley, John J.; Rector of Great Welnetham, near Bury St. Edmunds.
Barber, Henry; Vicar of Christ Church, Singlegate, Mitcham.
Brodrick, Alan; Rector of Huggate.
Dixon, Thomas Morrison; Chaplain of the Nottingham Borough Gaol.
Escott, Hay Sweet; Rector of South Luffenham, Rutland.
Felton, William; Vicar of St. Mark's, Nottingham.
Gorman, J.; Incumbent of Milburne; Chaplain of the Gaol at Appleby.
Griffiths, J.; Rector of Belton, Lincolnshire.
Jones, Ven. Archdeacon; Canon Residentiary in York Cathedral.
Kyte, J. W.; Curate of Waverton, Chester.
Layng, William Wright, Curate of Langtoft; Vicar of Spilsby.
Miner, John; Rector of Alston Moor, Penrith.
Oram, H. A.; Curate of Bramston; Rector of Thurlby, Newark.
Robinson, George Croke; Surrogate in the diocese of Oxford.
Rogers, Percy; Rector of Simonburn, Hexham.
Rocke, W. T.; Rector of Patterdale; Rector of Newton Arlosh.
Rudd, C. L.; Rector of Hempsstead, Norfolk.
Sayer, W. C.; Rector of St. Leonard's, Wallingford.
Shepherd, William Matbie; Vicar of St. John's, Carlisle.
Short, Walter Francis; Rector of Bodicote, near Banbury.
Stephenson, Henry Major; Chaplain of St. Peter's School, York.
Sutton, F. H.; Rector of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire.
Terny, Francis; Vicar of Hickleton.
Thomlinson, Jeremiah Sharp; Vicar of Keyingham.
Waters, Robert, Vicar of South Hetton; Vicar of Rookhope, Stanhope.
Westropp, C. J., Curate; Rector of Kilpeck.

Last week the new district Church of St. Paul, New Southgate, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, who also preached. The church was designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott.

The Rev. T. W. Sidebotham has received a gold watch and chain from the Dean and clergy of Guernsey, a drawing-room clock from the Guernsey Ladies' Educational Association, a cake-basket from the Ladies' College, and other presents.

A testimonial was presented, on Thursday week, to the Rev. J. G. Browne, B.A., Rector of Kiddington, Oxford, in commemoration of the completion of the fiftieth year of his incumbency.

Christ Church, the chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Scarborough, was reopened for Divine service on the 1st inst. The improvements have been successfully carried out under the direction of Mr. Bury, architect, whose services were honorary.

Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Ely, is to be translated to the see of Winchester, vacated by the death of Bishop Wilberforce. A portrait of Dr. Browne will be given in a future Number. It is announced by the *Guardian* that the see of Ely will be filled by the Rev. Dr. Woodford, Vicar of Leeds.

On Tuesday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Luke, in the Early English style, which has been built on the Redcliffe estate, South Kensington, at a cost of £16,000, to seat upwards of 1000 persons. The church has been built at the expense of the Vicar-Designate, the Rev. Mr. Handcock, and his friends. The architect is Mr. Godwin.

The sub-committee of the Wilberforce Memorial Fund has resolved to recommend the establishment of a college of missionary clergy to work in South London, who may assist in cases of special need or emergency elsewhere.—A meeting has been held at the Public Hall, Dorking, in furtherance of the proposal to complete the tower and spire of St. Martin's Church as a memorial of the late Bishop Wilberforce. The Vicar and churchwardens were appointed a committee to take charge of funds, and a sum of nearly £900 was collected on the spot.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Oxford University Galleries are open to visitors daily from twelve till four. Persons desiring to copy works in the galleries, or to see the Castellani Collection, should apply for information to the keeper of the galleries. The entrance to Professor Ruskin's School of Drawing is by the portico. The hours during which the school is open for students may be learnt from the master, Mr. Macdonald, or from the keeper of the galleries. Visitors may see the schools on Mondays and Thursdays, from two till four; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from twelve till four. During class hours they may be admitted by personal application to Mr. Macdonald. The entrance to the School of Art, in connection with South Kensington, is by steps leading to the basement at the west end of the terrace, and to the left of the portico.

Rugby School closed its summer term on Thursday week. On the examination of the year being concluded, the names of the successful candidates for exhibitions in the sixth form were—Steel, Miller, Pearson, ma., Frankall, Hopkins, and Newall.

The Rev. J. T. Fowler has been appointed Hebrew lecturer at the University of Durham.

The Rev. H. E. Booth, M.A., who has long been known as an able master at Marlborough, has been appointed to the mastership of University College.

The result of the scholarship examination at Leamington College is as follows:—1, Kyrke; 2, Hall; proxime accesserunt, Carter and Wackrill, ma.

Mr. M. S. Forster, Head Master of the International College, Isleworth, has been appointed Head Master of Oswestry School.

The Rev. Edgar Sanderson, M.A., late Head Master of Stockwell Grammar School, has been elected Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School at Macclesfield.

At Repton School the exhibitions have been awarded as follow:—1st (£50), Morris, from Mr. Waterfield Sheen; 2nd (£35), Stowell, from Mr. Gascoyne, of Spondon.

The Rev. Dr. Lowe has been installed as the first provost of Denstone College, near Alton Towers. The Bishop of Lichfield officiated at the ceremony, which was followed by a luncheon.

A pleasing instance of that generosity which has always been supposed to attend a liberal education was, yesterday week, notified in the distribution of prizes at University College School. Mr. Key, the Head Master, said that the Cook prize had been gained by Mr. Kikuchi, a Japanese, next to whom came Mr. White, who, but for his unselfish conduct, would probably have been first. Kikuchi, having to go up for matriculation at London University, lost some lectures; and White placed his notes at the disposal of his competitor.

Prizes have recently been distributed as follow:—At University College School, by Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P.; at Malvern College, by the Rev. J. Gregory Smith, Vicar of Malvern and Bampton Lecturer; at Dover College, by Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; at Newton Abbott College, by the Bishop of Exeter; at St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School, by Mr. Shirley Brooks; at St. Clement's High School, Notting-hill, by the Hon. W. Ashley; and at the King's School, Ely, by the Bishop of Ely. The schools were all stated to be in a flourishing condition.

The study of natural science is about to be introduced into Victoria College, Jersey. Mr. Herbert Green, of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed Master of the new department, and the States of Jersey have undertaken to provide the requisite buildings and apparatus.

THE CORONATION IN NORWAY.



AGINCOURT (FLAGSHIP). NORTHUMBERLAND. SULTAN. SWEDISH CORVETTE, WITH QUEEN. HERCULES. NORWEGIAN FLAGSHIP, WITH KING. NORWEGIAN CORVETTE.
ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT ORLAND.



BRITISH SQUADRON. ENCHANTRESS, WITH PRINCE ARTHUR. NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH, AND GERMAN SQUADRONS.
THE BRITISH SQUADRON ENTERING TRONDHJEM HARBOUR.



NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH SQUADRONS. VALOROUS. GERMAN SQUADRON. ENCHANTRESS. BRITISH SQUADRON.
THE BRITISH, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, AND SWEDISH SQUADRONS IN TRONDHJEM HARBOUR FIRING A ROYAL SALUTE.



SKETCHES IN SPAIN: A SUNDAY AMUSEMENT AT MADRID.

The Extra Supplement.

MAP OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The Large Map, presented with this week's Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, displays all that part of the Continent of Europe which lies between London and the farthest provinces of the Austrian empire, in a south-easterly direction, or the Baltic provinces of Prussia, which are an important part of the German empire, towards the north-east. We have chosen this subject of geographical illustration as more especially suitable to the present season, when so many of our readers are leaving England for a tour in Germany and Austria, to be combined with a visit to the Great Exhibition at Vienna. As an additional provision for their convenience, we have inserted a Plan of the City of Vienna in one corner of the Extra Sheet; and we may again commend to their attention, for practical use, the Bird's-Eye View of that City, with the description which accompanied it, published at the time of the Exhibition opening, in the first week of May. To the departing tourists not bound for Vienna, but for Switzerland and the Tyrol, or to ascend the Rhine and plunge into the Schwarzwald of Baden, or to traverse the sunny plains of Burgundy and descend the Rhone, or to cross the Alpine passes to the Italian lakes, this comprehensive Map of Central Europe will prove equally useful. We take the opportunity of recommending for their service, on the routes just named, a handy little volume, newly issued by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle, called a "Guide to the North-East of France," including Picardy, Champagne, Burgundy, Lorraine, and Alsace, with Belgium and Holland, the Valley of the Rhine to Switzerland, and the south-west of Germany, to Italy by the Brenner Pass. The compiler of this Guide is Mr. C. B. Black, author of an excellent Guide to Paris; and there is an edition published containing the Paris Guide, together with the Guide to Eastern France and Western Germany. For the readers who prefer to invade the Austrian Empire and to see the Vienna Exhibition, we have before mentioned a little foreign-printed handbook—the London publishers of which are Messrs. Longman—called the "Handy Guide to Vienna; or, Wanderings through Vienna and its Neighbourhood," by B. Bucher and K. Weiss, translated from the German by Griffin. It supplies nearly all the topographical, historical, and practical information that an English visitor is likely to want in an ordinary brief sojourn at Vienna, with a minute description of the plan of the Exhibition. To this last we shall perhaps again have occasion to refer, as we propose next week to give an Engraving of the Plan of the Exhibition. In the mean time, what is now placed before our readers, aided by the study of the "Continental Bradshaw," will enable them to understand the railway and steam-boat routes and the interesting countries to be traversed on their way either to Vienna or to Berlin, or to the intermediate provinces of Saxony and Bohemia, which were but nine years ago the scene of a great military struggle, resulting in the most important political changes, between the Austrian and Prussian monarchies. It is a very satisfactory reflection that all parties seem now to have fairly acquiesced in the new arrangement, and that the Austrian and the new German Empire live at peace with each other.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 4.
Pesth, a week ago, was the scene of great rejoicings and festivities. On Thursday week the members of the international jury of the Vienna Exhibition were invited, with their families and friends, to take part in a trip to the capital of Hungary, organised by the Hungarian Exhibition Commission and the municipality of Pesth; and on the Saturday following they left Vienna on board two special steamers gaily decorated with flags and streamers in honour of the occasion, and having Zigeuner musicians on board. The journey down the Danube—past Lobau and the Marchfeld, the scene of many a desperate struggle between the first Napoleon and Archduke Charles; past Theben, which forms, as it were, an entrance-gateway to Hungary; past Presburg, the walls of whose palace, now a shattered ruin, echoed some century and a quarter ago with that impulsive shout "Moriatur pro rege nostro Maria Theresia!" past sullen-looking Komorn, *la pucelle*; and picturesque Gran, with its imposing cathedral—was extremely enjoyable. At Waitzen the steamers were met by the Rime, the decks and cabins of which were crowded with inhabitants of Pesth, who had come to escort us to their city; and it was amid a continuous shout of "Eljen! Eljen!" that the journey to Pesth was resumed, and where the steamers arrived about half-past eight in the evening. The inhabitants of every town, of every village that was passed, had all turned out in gala attire, and, grouping themselves round the steam-boat jetty, invariably decorated with bunting, loudly cheered, and bade the guests of Hungary "God speed." The forts and castles which look down upon the "Schönen blauen Donau" had, moreover, each fired its salute of honour; but the scene at Pesth was impressive beyond description. The windows of the houses commanding a view of the landing-place were filled with people, and the broad footpaths of the streets were thronged with an excited crowd, kept back by a cordon of Hungarian cavalry and mounted police. The guests were received with boisterous "Eljens!" uncovered heads, and waving handkerchiefs; and after having been provided with rooms in the best hotels of the city, assembled the same evening in the large hall of the Redoute, where an excellent supper was served. The next day's round of sight-seeing included visits to the palace gardens, the view from which across the Danube is singularly grand, the great ironfoundry of Ganz, the Ráczfűrdő, the Kaiserbad, and the magnificent bathing establishment on the beautifully-wooded Margaret island through which the guests were driven in tramway cars to the large restaurant where luncheon had been prepared. On returning from the island the Pesth cattle market and abattoirs were inspected, and in the evening there was a magnificent banquet at the Hôtel Hungaria, to which it was estimated nearly a thousand persons sat down, including several members of the Hungarian Ministry. The Burgomaster of Pesth presided at the tables in the courtyard of the hotel, having on his right hand Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the director of the Vienna Exhibition, and on his left Dr. Banhaus, the Austrian Minister of Commerce. The banquet, at which numerous speeches were made, was followed by a torchlight procession of the Buda-Pesth fire brigade, accompanied by the spirited strains of Hungarian music—a magnificent and most exciting spectacle; and later in the evening by a reception at the residence of M. Joseph de Szclavy, the Prime Minister of Hungary, from the terrace of which the guests gazed down upon the illuminations of the city.

On Monday the visitors were conveyed by special steamer to Alt Ofen to inspect the ironfoundry, wharves, and docks of the Danube Steam-Ship Company, when a steam-boat was

launched sideways into the river for their especial gratification. Returning to Pesth, the remainder of the morning was devoted to the Academy of Sciences, the Esterhazy picture gallery, and the splendid natural history collection of the National Museum, at which places guards of honour were posted, and bevy of beautiful ladies were assembled to meet us. Next came an excursion to the town park by tramway, followed by a déjeûner in the Zoological Gardens. In the afternoon the Steinbau establishment for fattening pigs and the Kobanya waterworks were visited by some of the guests, the remainder returning to town to take a little rest. At six o'clock another banquet was served at the Hôtel de l'Europe, at which Dr. Banhaus, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, made an important political speech in connection with the union of Austria and Hungary, to which M. de Szclavy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, very cordially responded. Representatives of almost all the nationalities followed with special toasts; and Lieutenant Anstey, official delegate to the international jury, returned thanks on behalf of the British Commission and jurymen for the cordial and hospitable reception they had received in Pesth, coupling his remarks with a toast to "Hungary and her King." The same evening the visitors left Pesth for Vienna by three special trains.

In England we are apt to plume ourselves upon our hospitality, but we might have profited much by a study of the magnificent and attentive reception given by the citizens of Buda-Pesth to their guests, who were relieved from the smallest trouble on their own account, from the moment they set foot on shore until they found themselves in the railway-train which was to conduct them back to Vienna. Carriages without limit were at their service during the whole of their stay; mounted police kept the way clear on the various excursions; members of the committee, comprising the principal inhabitants of Buda-Pesth, were stationed at every point, to direct and give explanations to their guests; while the Hungarian committee watched carefully over the table arrangements, and saw that the demands of their numerous visitors were scrupulously attended to, they themselves not sitting down to table until after the conclusion of the various repasts. No one who was a recipient of the generous hospitality of the city of Buda-Pesth on Sunday and Monday last can ever forget the marked attention of which he was individually the object.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 7.

The oft-talked-of "fusion" of the Legitimist and Orleanist interests has again been brought forward. Time after time the settlement of this difficulty has been attempted; but, however favourably things were made to appear for the moment, some unforeseen occurrence was sure to arise and to destroy all hopes of a permanent reconciliation between the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons. On the present occasion a certain result has undoubtedly been so far achieved, though whether it will have any ultimate effect upon the destinies of France, or even of the two Royal houses, is as yet a matter of the merest speculation. Still, something has really been done this time; for a personal interview, said to be of a most satisfactory character, has taken place between the Comte de Chambord and the Comte de Paris, who left Paris for Vienna last Thursday evening, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville. It is impossible to arrive at any very just appreciation of the real importance of this interview; but, from a certain amount of cordiality expressed by the journals of both parties, it would seem that matters are looking favourable. Only the persons actually concerned are as yet aware, however, whether the reconciliation is of a political as well as of a family character. Whatever its actual nature may be, it has caused great commotion in the Republican camp, though M. Thiers, at a banquet which he gave before his departure for Switzerland, sought to reassure his party by reiterating his conviction that the fusion could never take place, and need occasion no uneasiness for the Republic.

Nancy was evacuated on Friday last by the Germans. Their departure took place in the quietest manner, and was unmarked by any incident worth noting. The orthodox display of tricoloured bunting at once followed, the theatre was reopened in the evening for the first time since the war, and bands of music paraded the principal thoroughfares. The French troops arrived on Sunday evening, and were warmly received. But though things passed off so quietly in the ancient capital of Lorraine, slight disturbances have taken place in other parts of that province. At Raon l'Étape a riot took place, resulting in the stoning of the sous-préfet and of an officer of gendarmes. Apropos of the departure of the Germans, it may be mentioned that the ladies of Mulhouse have presented M. Thiers with a gold locket and an accompanying address, commemorating the liberation of Belfort. Such a testimonial was certainly deserved.

We have an English theatrical company over here, under the management of Mr. Ryder, endeavouring to teach the Parisians the beauties of Shakspeare. Circumstances, however, are terribly against the success of such an effort. The weather is intensely hot, and though the Théâtre de l'Athénée, which they have selected as the scene of their labours, is built in a cellar, it is none the cooler for that; so that the pleasure-seeker finds the open-air concerts of the Champs Elysées far preferable. Besides, the members of the *beau monde*, who might have been induced by curiosity to patronise such a novelty, are already on the wing. Another visitor of far less pleasant character is announced in the shape of cholera, which has broken out, though comparatively in a mild form.

It is rumoured that a duel took place yesterday morning between M. Edouard Hervé, of the *Journal de Paris*, a warm journalistic partisan and personal friend of the Orleanist Princes, and the well-known writer, M. Edmond About. The latter is reported slightly wounded. The cause of the encounter is said to have been an article upon the fusion from the pen of M. Hervé.

The Government has decided to appoint a Special Commission to inquire into the practicability of making at Boulogne a new deep-water harbour, which shall be accessible at all hours of the tide to steamers of the largest size. Marshal MacMahon paid a flying visit to Boulogne yesterday in connection with this subject.

On Tuesday the new commercial treaty between England and France came into force, the ratifications having been exchanged on the previous day.

SPAIN.

At length the Government forces have made head against the insurgent Federalists. Seville, Cadiz, and Granada have surrendered. Telegrams from Madrid state that the energy displayed by the Government has produced a good impression, and that the troops are now fighting with valour and enthusiasm. The attack on Valencia was being carried on with vigour. A powder-magazine had exploded, by which some of the insurgents were killed. After the repression of

these cantonal movements the Government promises to act with equal vigour against the Carlists. The Carlists, under Don Alphonso, have been defeated in a fight in Catalonia; but Don Carlos, it is reported, has succeeded in capturing the fortress of Estella, with all the garrison. The London Carlist Committee received the following telegram from Biarritz on Thursday:—"A great battle has just been fought at Elgueta, in which the Carlists were victorious. The Republican General Loma, and 600 men, were taken prisoners. General Lizarraga was wounded. The insurgent vessels Almansa and Vitoria have been taken by the English and German vessels and escorted to Carthagena. The Villa de Madrid, which has gone over to the insurgents, is being watched by a foreign man-of-war. The Vigilante has been restored to the Government."

HOLLAND.

The monetary commission has presented a fresh report to the King. Considering that Germany has adopted a monetary system based upon a gold standard, it recommends the introduction of the same system into Holland.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at Gastein on Tuesday evening, and was very cordially received.

The Prince Imperial of Germany arrived on Tuesday at Christiania, on a visit to King Oscar.

The first detachment of the army of occupation in France arrived in Berlin on Wednesday, and met with a popular ovation at the railway station.

Archbishop Ledochowski, the refractory primate of Posen, has been summoned by the Prussian Government to appear before a criminal court for infraction of the new ecclesiastical laws. Professor Rensch, an Old Catholic, has been elected Rector of the University of Bonn. The mathematician Professor Weierstrass, a Roman Catholic, has been elected Rector of the University of Berlin.

RUSSIA.

The Ambassador from Kashgar had an interview with the Emperor on Tuesday, at Tzarsko-Selo, when he presented to his Majesty an autograph letter of the Khan, in a silver case. In reply to the speech of the Ambassador, the Emperor said he hoped that the good neighbourly relations which had been established between the two countries would be maintained and supported by the Khan in the same spirit as had been established by the treaty concluded in 1872. The Emperor then invited the Ambassador to be present at a review of the troops; and, after it was concluded, he dined with his Majesty in the Imperial tent, where he was introduced to and conversed with the Empress and other members of the family of the Czar. Advice from Khiva states that the Khan is living there in his palace, and that he is on excellent terms with the Russian Generals. The Russian troops are in a satisfactory state of health. The Czar has conferred on General Kaufmann an Imperial order of the second class in recognition of the skill he has shown in conducting the Khivan expedition. Medals are to be issued to all those who took part in it, and various promotions are to be made. The cross of the Order of St. George of the third class has been conferred upon Generals Werefkin and Golowatscheff. The Grand Dukes Alexis-Alexandrowitch and Nicholas-Constantinowitch have been promoted to colonelcies. Prince Eugene of Leuchtenburg has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and Colonel Lomakin has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

DENMARK.

Judgment was given, on Wednesday, at Copenhagen, on the Socialist leaders accused of organising the labouring classes of Denmark to overthrow by force, sooner or later, the existing Constitution of the country. They were condemned to periods of three to five years' penal servitude.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Shah passed Tuesday night in last week at Innsbruck, and then proceeded by rail to Salzburg, where a grand reception took place, the whole garrison being paraded to receive him. In the evening the mountains were illuminated. On Wednesday, at noon, he dined at Linz. He arrived at Penzing in the evening, where he was welcomed by the Emperor of Austria, who accompanied him to Laxenburg, where the Shah was received by the Crown Prince, the Archdukes, and the Ministers. Thursday and Friday were devoted in a great measure to repose, the Shah merely visiting the Palace of Hetzendorf and paying a couple of visits to the Emperor and Empress at Schönbrunn. On Saturday he went to Vienna, and, in company of the Emperor, visited the Exhibition. His Majesty was present, in the evening, at a state banquet given at Schönbrunn. The Shah took part in the Royal hunt, on Monday, and dined, in the evening, at Schönbrunn. On Wednesday the Shah witnessed a review of 25,000 troops. In the evening his Majesty attended a special ballet performance at the Opera. The Emperor and several of the Archdukes and Archduchesses were present.

On Monday the Emperor received the Count de Paris, Prince de Joinville, and the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolajewitch.

The festival committee of the Vienna Municipality has determined to celebrate the Exhibition on the 17th and 19th inst.

On Friday night a fire broke out in the Exhibition, by which the Alsace-Lorraine peasant dwelling was destroyed. By the bravery and ability of the fire brigade, the adjoining agricultural annex, which was seriously threatened, was saved.

The International Patent Congress at Vienna began its sitting on Monday. Baron von Schwartz was elected honorary president, and William Siemens acting president. A resolution has been adopted, almost unanimously, that the protection of inventions should be guaranteed by all civilised nations.

The International Corn and Seed Fair was opened in Vienna on Tuesday. The number of those exhibiting specimens amounts to 150.

TURKEY.

A *Times* special telegram from Constantinople says that the Turkish Government has concluded a new loan for 30 millions sterling, payable in thirty-three years, and bearing 6 per cent interest. The sum formerly announced was only 15 millions.

AMERICA.

The Government bonded warehouse at New York has been burnt down, the loss being estimated at £100,000. There has been a great fire also at Portland, in Oregon. Twenty-three blocks, containing 366 buildings, were burned to the ground. One hundred and fifty houseless families are encamped in the parks. The loss is estimated at 1,500,000 dols., a large amount of which will fall upon foreign insurance companies. The Standard Oilworks, at Hunter's Point, Long Island, have been destroyed by fire by the explosion of two tank-boats, causing loss of life.

A telegram from Washington states that the Government has decided to discontinue the Ku-Klux prosecutions, and to pardon the least culpable of the members of that association.

The total amount of the national debt of the United States, according to the monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, is 2,147,448,195 dols., being a decrease of 370,578 dols. during the month of July.

MAP OF AUSTRIA AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE

SCALE OF BRITISH MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150
Railway Communication shows this
Steam Packet Routes



- A City
1 Don-Miche, or St. Stephen's Church
2 Capuchin Church
3 University and Observatory
4 Bank
5 Arsenal
6 Telegraph Office
- B Leopoldstadt
1 Invalids
2 Museum
3 Kunsthof
4 Augustin Ch.
5 Veterinary Institute
6 Prince Metternich's Palace
7 Royal Palace
8 Artillery Barracks
9 Botanical Garden
10 Belvedere Palace
11 Noble Court
12 Prince Schwarzenberg's Palace
- C Landstrasse
1 Invalids
2 Museum
3 Kunsthof
4 Augustin Ch.
5 Veterinary Institute
6 Prince Metternich's Palace
7 Royal Palace
8 Artillery Barracks
9 Botanical Garden
10 Belvedere Palace
11 Noble Court
12 Prince Schwarzenberg's Palace
- D Wieden
13 Polytechnic Institution
14 St. Carlo Borromeo Church
15 Dead and Dumb
16 Noble Court
17 Prince Schwarzenberg's Palace
- E Mariahilf
18 Theater
19 Infantry Barracks
20 St. Joseph's Ch.
21 Franciscan Academy
22 Mariahilf Church
23 Royal Stables
24 Prince Esterházy's Palace
- F Neubau
25 Cavalry Barracks
26 Prince Arco's Palace
27 Prince Schwarzenberg's Palace
- G Josephstadt
28 Cavalry Barracks
29 Noble Court
30 Prince Schwarzenberg's Palace
31 Royal Private Theatre
32 Foundling Hospital
33 Criminal Court
34 Great Hospital
- H Alsergrund
35 Infantry Barracks
36 Manufacture of Arms
37 Votive Church

INDIA.

A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* announces that Assam has been created a Chief Commissionership, under the Viceroy, including Cachar, Sylhet, Goalparah, and the hills; and that Mr. Henry Sutherland has been appointed mercantile member of the Viceroy's Council.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Kinderley is the Premier of the Tasmanian Ministry. Adelaide news to June 18 announces the arrival of Mr. Anthony Musgrave, the new Governor of the colony, vice Sir James Fergusson, transferred to New Zealand. His public reception was exceedingly cordial, and his term of administration has commenced very auspiciously. A large number of emigrants is required for the South Australian harvest.

Mr. Motley, the American historian, has been attacked with apoplexy, and paralysis has supervened.

The British steamer *Benachie* foundered off Tarifa on the 3rd inst., but all hands were saved.

The appointment of Mr. Alexander Campbell Lowe to be Receiver-General and Treasurer for the Bahamas is gazetted.

A Melbourne telegram reports the breaking out of a mutiny on board the *William Tapscott Enderby*, bound for Queenstown. The captain was wounded and placed in irons by the crew.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Dr. John Kirk, British Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, as Consul-General at Zanzibar; of Mr. James Troup as Vice-Consul at Neegata; and of Mr. W. G. Lennon-Hunt as Vice-Consul at Madrid.

The Hamburg-American Company's steamer *Alabama* has run down a schooner, the *Emily*, off Salcombe. Only four persons could be rescued; and the captain, his wife, and two children, with two of the crew, are missing. It is said that the schooner had no lights at the time of the collision.

A Constantinople telegram to the *Times* says that Mr. Stefanos Xenos left that city last Saturday morning for Athens, with the concession of the canalisation of the Isthmus of Coriuth, signed between the Greek Government and Theodore Lubini, London bankers.

Assisted passages are granted by the Government of Canada to farm labourers, navvies, female servants, and mechanics, by the magnificent steam-ships plying to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec. Free grants of 160 acres are offered in Manitoba from the splendid prairie lands of that province; and from 100 to 200 acres in other parts of Canada. A prudent farm labourer in Canada can save enough money in three or four years to stock a lot of land and commence farming for himself. For farmers, tradesmen, and mechanics there are advantageous openings in almost all parts of Canada. Returns made to the Hon. John H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture of Canada, show that ample employment and high wages can be found for upwards of 180,000 labourers and mechanics yearly. Light taxes, free schools, with the utmost freedom of political and religious opinion. On arrival in Canada, emigrants are received in dépôts and cared for by Government agents, who assist in finding them immediate employment. For any information required apply to the Canadian Government agent, Mr. William Dixon, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

A three-days' national conference of Spiritualists has been held this week at Liverpool, the president being Mr. T. Everett.

A supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette* contains an Order in Council promulgating the new scheme for the retirement of naval officers. It is intended to take effect from Oct. 1 next.

The annual congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute at Exeter, ended on Tuesday, is declared to have been the most successful meeting of the kind ever held.

The camp of the National Artillery Association opened on Monday at Shoeburyness, under circumstances which augur a great success. The shooting for prizes began on Tuesday, and to-day (Saturday) the prizes will be presented.

The Rev. J. G. Cazenove, Provost of the College of Cumber, has been elected Bishop of Argyll and the Isles by the representatives, lay and clerical, of the diocese, though a protest has been made against the election as invalid.

The troops comprising the three infantry brigades at Aldershot, with five batteries of artillery, went through the evolutions of a sham fight, on Tuesday, under the direction of General Sir Hope James Grant.

The appointment of Sir Frederick Peel, Mr. Henry Tyrwhitt Jones Macnamara, and Mr. William Philip Price to be Railway Commissioners for the purposes of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The death is announced of Mr. J. B. Owen, the secretary of the Great Eastern Railway Company, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Owen had been in the service of the company thirty-six years, and had filled the office of secretary twenty-two years.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Mayor of Bradford to say that there is no likelihood of his being able to accept the invitation to open the Bradford Townhall, on Sept. 10. The right hon. gentleman adds that he has no strength to spare.

Mr. James Baird, of Auchmedden, the Scotch ironmaster, has paid over to a body of trustees, to be called the Baird Trust, the sum of £500,000, to be applied for religious purposes in connection with the Church of Scotland.—The Church Missionary Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society have received donations of £5000 each from an anonymous donor, as a "thank-offering for special mercies."—The Company of Fishmongers has granted 100gs. to the London Diocesan Penitentiary at Highgate; and the Grocers' Company has added 100 gs. to the fund for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey.

The annual meeting of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society was held at Bedford on Thursday week, when there was a large attendance. The classes were well filled, particularly horses, cattle, and sheep. There were 157 entries of horses of all kinds.—Very successful exhibitions of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and implements were held on the same day in Aberdeen and Berwick by the Royal Northern and the Northumberland Agricultural Societies.—An important meeting of the agriculturists of North Devon was held at Barnstaple, yesterday week, for the purpose of receiving an offer from the committee of the Devon Agricultural Association, founded a few years ago by the Duke of Somerset and other gentlemen, for holding the meeting next year in Barnstaple. It was resolved that the offer be accepted, and about half the amount required in subscriptions was promised at the meeting. Addresses were delivered in support of the affair by Sir Bruce Chichester, Bart., Captain Williams, M.P., and other landowners.—The Yorkshire Agricultural Show was opened on Tuesday at Harrogate. The entries are quite up to the average, and the attendance was very large. It was decided to hold the next show at Sheffield.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.

The troops assembled on Dartmoor for the autumn performance of the prescribed military manoeuvres, under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., were reviewed, on Saturday, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who stayed three days at Maristow, the seat of Sir Massey Lopes, M.P. His Royal Highness first manoeuvred the Second Division, under the command of General Smith, at Ringmoor Down, for three hours, and then proceeded to Yennadon Down, where, accompanied by Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., and the Staff, he inspected the First Division, under the command of General Sir E. Greathed, and put them through similar exercises. On arriving at each division he was received with a Royal salute, and at the termination of each inspection expressed himself well pleased with the appearance and discipline of the troops. The force reviewed in the morning, on Ringmoor, belonging to the Second Division, consisted of nine regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, the hussars, Royal Horse Artillery, Army Service Corps, Engineers, and volunteers. After the inspection it had been intended that there should be manoeuvring; but the steepness of the hill on which the troops were drawn up made it impossible for this to be carried out with any effect, and what was done must merely be considered as showing off the troops. An attack was made to the front of the original line in which the troops had been drawn up, the first brigade of the skirmishers being covered by a field battery with its 16-pounder guns. This attack was supposed to fail, and the enemy was understood to advance on the left flank. The second brigade, which, with the second field battery, had been held in reserve, then pivoted on its left, the horse artillery and cavalry advancing towards the proper front to cover the retreat which it was seen would be made eventually. The whole army retired with the covering of the horse artillery and the cavalry, the latter charging in a manner which was much approved. The troops reviewed on Yennadon in the afternoon, being the First Division, were rather superior in numbers; and there was a large assemblage of spectators from Plymouth, Tavistock, and other neighbouring towns. On Monday the Duke of Cambridge again reviewed all the troops, and in the evening published a general order, expressing his approval of their condition and behaviour. Tuesday was granted to the men as a holiday, in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness. The performances of Wednesday were to be confined to the Second Division, the two brigades of which were to be pitted against each other. The second brigade, under Brigadier-General Herbert, C.B., would represent the advanced guard of an army marching south upon Plymouth; and the first brigade, under Brigadier-General Thackwell, C.B., the advanced guard of a defending army, with the support of the marines and a battery of artillery, under Brigadier-General Rodney. The execution, however, of these movements would depend on the state of the weather, which has been very unsettled in the cloudy climate of Dartmoor. Many of the soldiers are laid up with bad colds; and nearly a hundred have been sent to the Devonport Hospital.

The two camps of the First and Second Divisions are separated from each other by a deep valley, being placed on hills a mile and a half apart. The head-quarters' camp is on Roborough Down. This place is situated on the border of Dartmoor, forming part of the high grounds between the upper vale of the Plym, with its tributary stream the Meavy, and the waters that flow into the river Tavy, a few miles north of this, situate east of the high road and railroad from Plymouth to Tavistock. It is the south-western corner of the great Dartmoor highland, overlooking Plymouth and Devonport and the Tamar. Dartmoor Forest, as it is termed in the legal language of antiquity, is a wilderness, with some cultivated oases, which extends twenty-two miles from north to south, and nineteen miles from west to east, rising on the average 1600 ft. above the sea-level. It is entirely composed of granite, covered with a thin layer of peat or barren loam. The surface is boldly waving, with very little flat; and many of the summits, in colour dull green or dingy brown, are crested with huge pinacles of grey rock and scattered fragments of the same, which seem to have burst out of the scanty turf. These projecting crags on the hill-tops are called *tors*; they seem to have been worn and broken into a hundred fantastic shapes by the fierce storms and wintry frosts of many thousand years; and they mostly bear the Celtic names bestowed on them by an extinct race of British people, whose gloomy superstition, like that of the Gael in mountainous Scotland, invested Dartmoor with the terrors of a wild mythology, in keeping with the scenery of this strange western region. The most picturesque scenery is to be found not upon the moor itself, which has a stern and forbidding aspect, but in the deep winding ravines of its border, especially where the Dart and the Teign descend to the lovely country of the South Hams, as above Totnes and Ashburton, and in the neighbourhood of Moretonhampstead. Most of the rivers that water North and South Devon, except the Exe, which rises in Exmoor and belongs to a different geographical region, have their source in the heart of Dartmoor, in the morasses around Cranmere Pool, encompassed by the loftiest moorland hills and tors, one of them 2000 ft. high. Hence flow the Taw, the Torridge, the Ockment, the Tavy, the Dart, and the Teign. But the Plym, the Yealm, and the Erme, which seek the coast of the English Channel in the most southerly part of Devon, come from the marshy flanks of that south-western promontory, marked by Sheepstor, Fox Tor, and Pen Beacon, which is conspicuous from near Plymouth. This last-mentioned part of the great West Devonshire highland is occupied by the military camp for the autumn manoeuvres. Our Artist's sketches present several views of the local scenery; a distant view of the Plym valley and Plymouth Sound, from Hessay Tor, near the Prince's Town convict prison; one of Sheepstor village church, which is the burial-place of Rajah Sir James Brooke; the tents of the 1st Somerset Militia, who have called their encampment, on Roborough Down, by the name of "Woodland Fort"; and the hills of Beliver Tor, Sheepstor, and Leather or Lither Tor, which are not, indeed, the most remarkable, but the nearest eminences within view of the camp.

Another page of engraved sketches presents different scenes of camp life and action in the field—the pet goat of the Welsh Fusiliers' regiment, the portable printing office attached to Sir Charles Staveley's head-quarters, the ambulance wagon for the medical care of sick or wounded soldiers, the temporary workshop of harness-menders for the artillery train, and the helter-skelter pace of a battery of field-guns flying over the roughest country in the hour of mimic battle. These features of autumnal campaigning experience on Dartmoor have an air of rude reality, unlike the July meeting on Wimbledon-common, or the Easter Monday congregation of volunteers on the Brighton Downs.

With reference to the brief sojourn of the Duke of Cambridge in this neighbourhood, it should be stated that his Royal Highness on Sunday went to Prince's Town, where he attended worship in the prison chapel, with choral service, and sermon by the Rev. F. A. Gardiner, Chaplain. He afterwards inspected the prison, in company with the Deputy-Governor, Captain R. D. Burgoyne, 93rd Regiment, Major Nott, the Governor, being

absent on leave. This huge pile of building on Dartmoor, under the shadow of Hessay Tor, was constructed in 1803, for the confinement of 10,000 French prisoners of war. It now contains 1100 convicts, under sentence of penal servitude, who are employed in the granite quarries.

We may mention that an excellent photographic view of the camps of the First and Second Divisions has been taken by Mr. D. Groom, of Union-street, Plymouth.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The victory of Uhlán in the Goodwood Stakes is one more proof that it is almost impossible for a light-weight jockey, however strong and clever, to ride successfully round the many turns of the winding course over which this race is run. Little Morbey, who steered the Hippiá filly, is fully equal to any of his rivals, and no fault could be found with his riding, but the fact remains that Uhlán, who is by no means the best four-year-old in England, gave a fair three-year-old no less than 34 lb. and a head beating; while the successes of Gomera (9st.), Paganini (8st. 10 lb.), and Taraban (8st. 5 lb.) also bear out our assertion. The cup-day was certainly the most brilliant we ever saw, the weather being perfect, and the scene on the lawn quite beyond description. The Royal party were again present, and it is scarcely too much to say that half the noble families of England were represented. The Colonel beat Tourbillon very easily over a mile and a half; and then, after an interval for luncheon, the three cup candidates appeared. Cremorne may be dismissed at once. There was none of the Ascot bloom on his coat; he looked dull and jaded; and we cannot regard it as worthy of a true sportsman to run such a grand horse apparently for the sake of winning a few bets about his starting, as it must have been well known that he did not stand the remotest chance of winning. Favonius pleased many people, though he did not seem to have laid on much muscle since last year, and it was plain that his preparation had been somewhat hurried; but Flageolet had improved marvellously even since Ascot, and Jennings looked the picture of confidence. Directly the flag fell, Huxtable sent the three-year-old to the front at a cracking pace, and took a long lead of Favonius, who was some lengths before Cremorne. The last named was out of the race before they had gone half way, and though Favonius made one or two feeble attempts to close with Flageolet, he was completely settled when they got into the straight, and "the Frenchman" cantered home some thirty lengths in front of him, thus winning a most uninteresting cap from the smallest field that has run since 1854, when that wonderful mare Virago beat two others. Wild Myrtle completely reversed her Tuesday's form with Chivalrous in one of the endless Memorials; and the ridiculously easy victory of Packington in the Molecomb Stakes proved that there was some truth in the report of his high trial, though he failed to extend the flying Ecossais in the July Stakes. Friday was rather a failure in point of racing, though M. Lefevre and Fordham will scarcely coincide in this opinion, as they won four races out of the seven. Drummond (8st. 4 lb.) ran a great horse in the Chesterfield Cup, in which he was twice disappointed in getting through his field, and yet had something in hand at the finish; and the highly-bred Regal, by Saunterer—Regalia, carried off the Stafford Stakes, though from his previous running he is clearly very moderate. In summing up the results of the week, we must not omit to mention that the "blue, white, and red" came to the fore in ten races, including two out of the three cups, and that Fordham added nine to his previous long list of successes.

There was some very fine racing on the first day at Brighton, and the attendance, if not so select, was far more numerous than at Goodwood. Lilian (8st. 7 lb.) won the Brighton Stakes with ridiculous ease from the Hippiá filly (7 st. 9 lb.); and it is quite clear that Mr. Savile, who is in wonderful form just now, could have secured the Goodwood Stakes with either of his representatives. La Coureuse, who won two races at Goodwood, performed the same feat again, though Desdichado made a bit of a race with her on each occasion, and will perform better later in the season. The race for the cup was exceedingly interesting, and would have been even more so had not a slight accident necessitated the withdrawal of Winslow, who would probably have defeated Uhlán. Queen's Scholar was started to make the running for Uhlán, and the two soon held a long lead of Flageolet, whom Fordham was obliged to ride very tenderly, as he was meeting the four-year-old with so much the worst of the weights. Three quarters of a mile from home Queen's Scholar was beaten, and left Uhlán with the lead, and in spite of every effort of Fordham, who came with a tremendous rush in the last hundred yards, he was never headed, and won cleverly by a neck. Flageolet ran wonderfully well; but it was expecting too much to ask him to beat a horse like Uhlán at a difference of only 6 lb. for the year.

The great Canterbury cricket week commenced on Monday last, under the most favourable auspices, with the usual match between North and South. The weather on the opening day was magnificent, and the attendance, if anything, larger than usual. The North, having won the toss, went to the wickets, and ran up a total of 270, to which Pinder contributed a finely played 78; eight of the wickets fell to Lillywhite, who bowled exceedingly well. Thanks chiefly to Mr. W. G. Grace (93), Jupp (80), and Mr. W. Yardley (49), the South made 359, Emmett being credited with six of their wickets. The second innings of the North fell short of their first by 78 runs, Lillywhite again proving very destructive; and the South finally secured an easy victory by seven wickets.

The champion golf-match at St. Andrews ended, last week, in favour of Strath, who defeated Morris by two holes.

The annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron opened on Tuesday at Cowes. Her Majesty's cup for all yachts belonging to the squadron was sailed for by seven craft, the winner being Count Bathiany with his cutter *Kriemhilda*. The race for Doggett's coat and badge was rowed yesterday week. There were six competitors, and the victor was Henry George Messum, of Richmond.

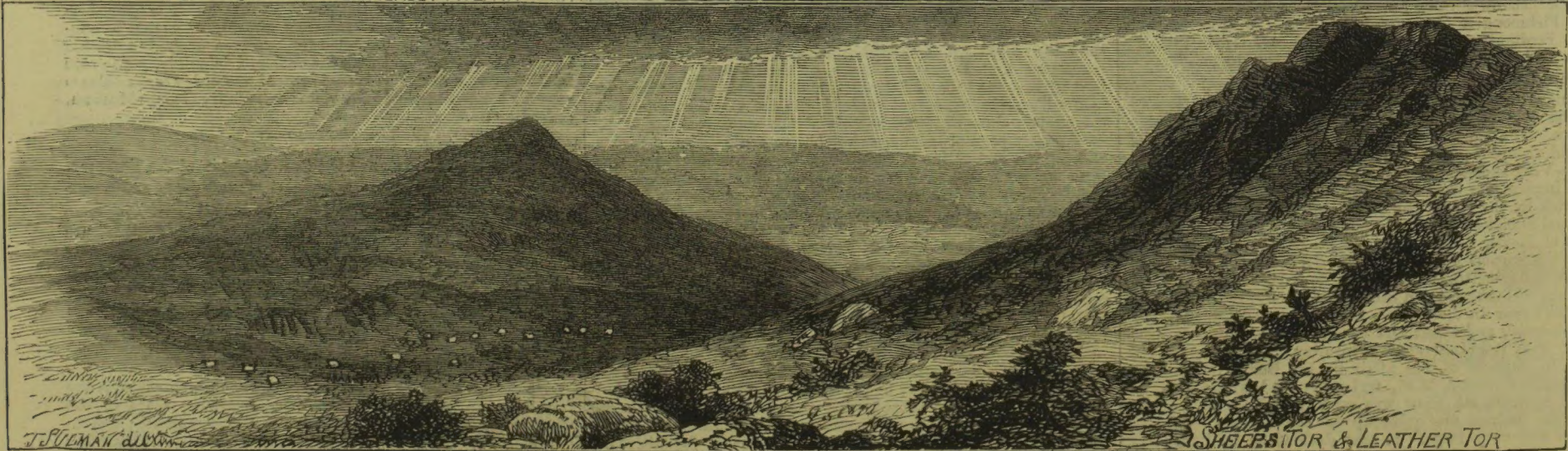
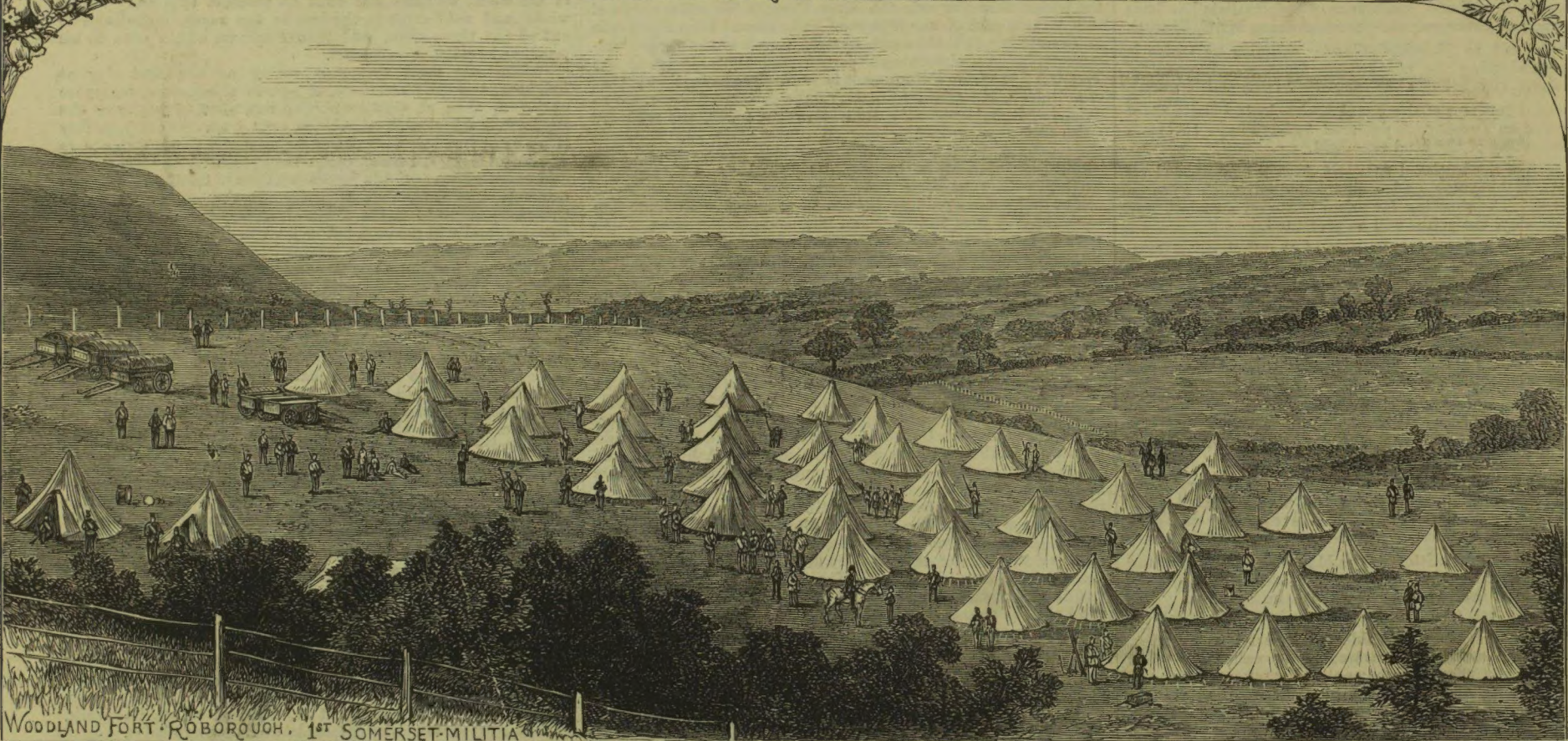
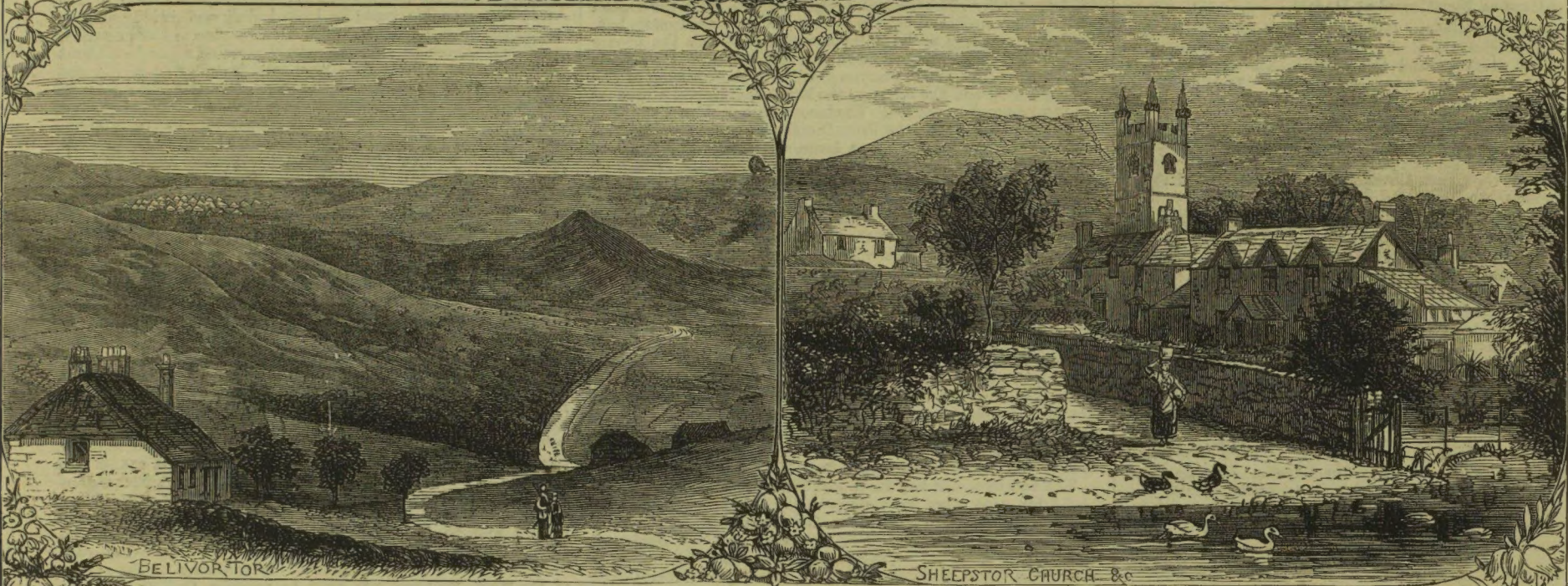
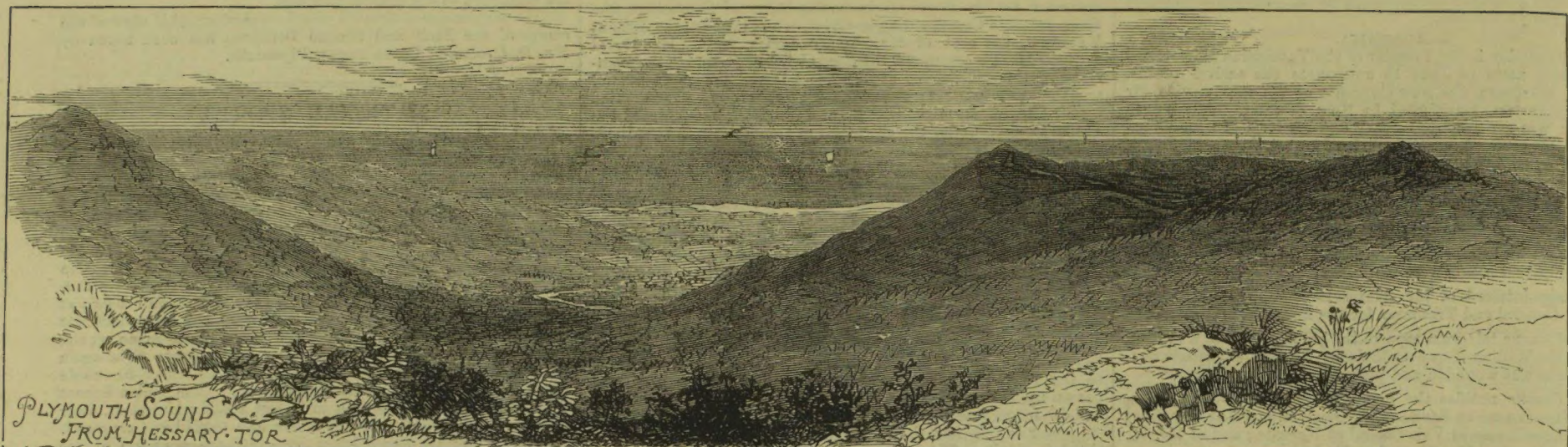
Mr. Baxter has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Succeeding to the late Sir Thomas Western, Mr. Chichester Fortescue has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Essex.

The Anglesey Choir Eisteddfod and Musical Festival has been held this week at Menai Bridge, in a large and elegantly decorated pavilion, capable of accommodating 2000 persons, erected near the suspension-bridge.

The Select Committee on the Civil Service writers has reported in favour of the restoration of a system of progressive payment as likely to best meet the requirements of justice and promote the efficiency of the service.

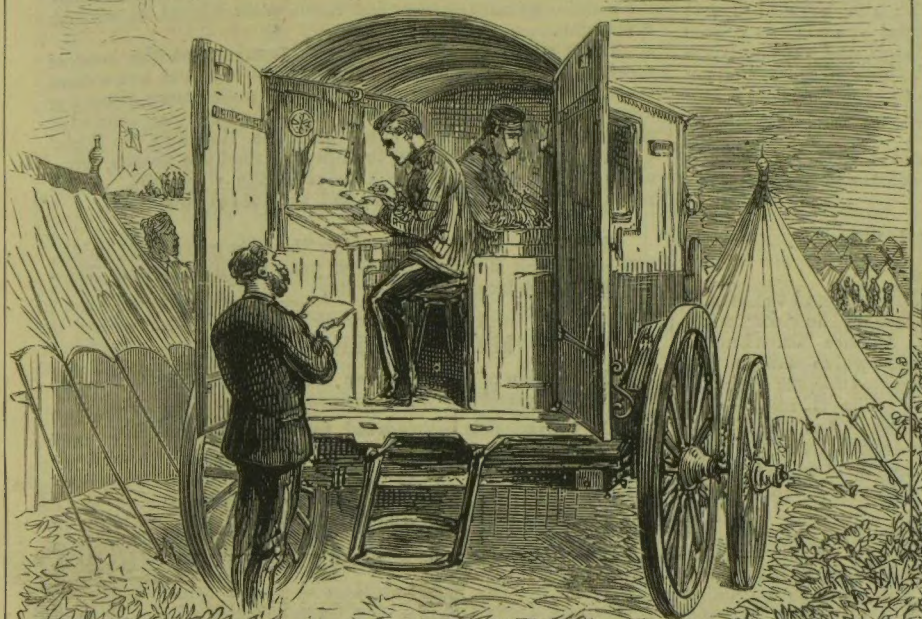
Since the printing of our Supplement, which contains the Chess article, we have received the following score of the Chess Tournament at Vienna:—Anderssen, 4 matches; Blackburne, 4; Steinitz, 3; Bird, 2½; Paulsen, 2½; Rosenthal, 2½; Scharz, 2; Gellfuhs, 1½; Herul, 1½.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES ON DARTMOOR.

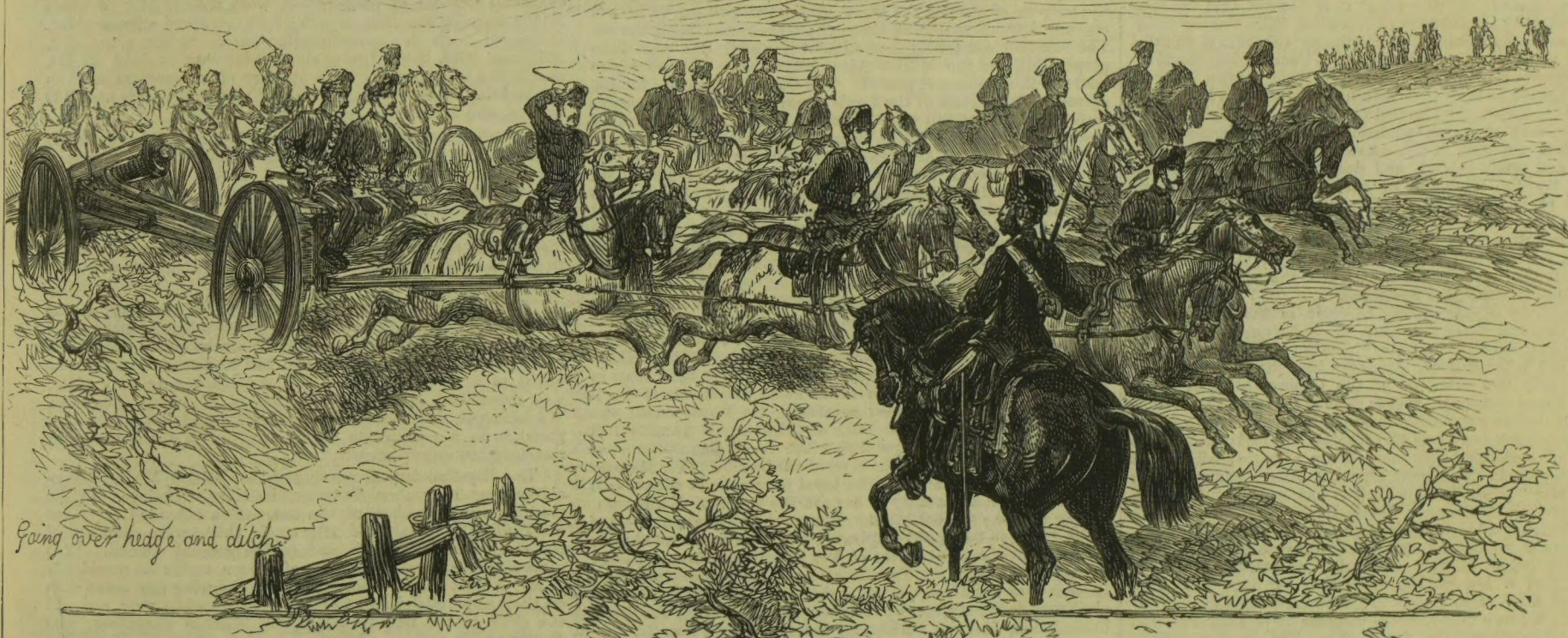


THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES ON DARTMOOR.

Printing Office



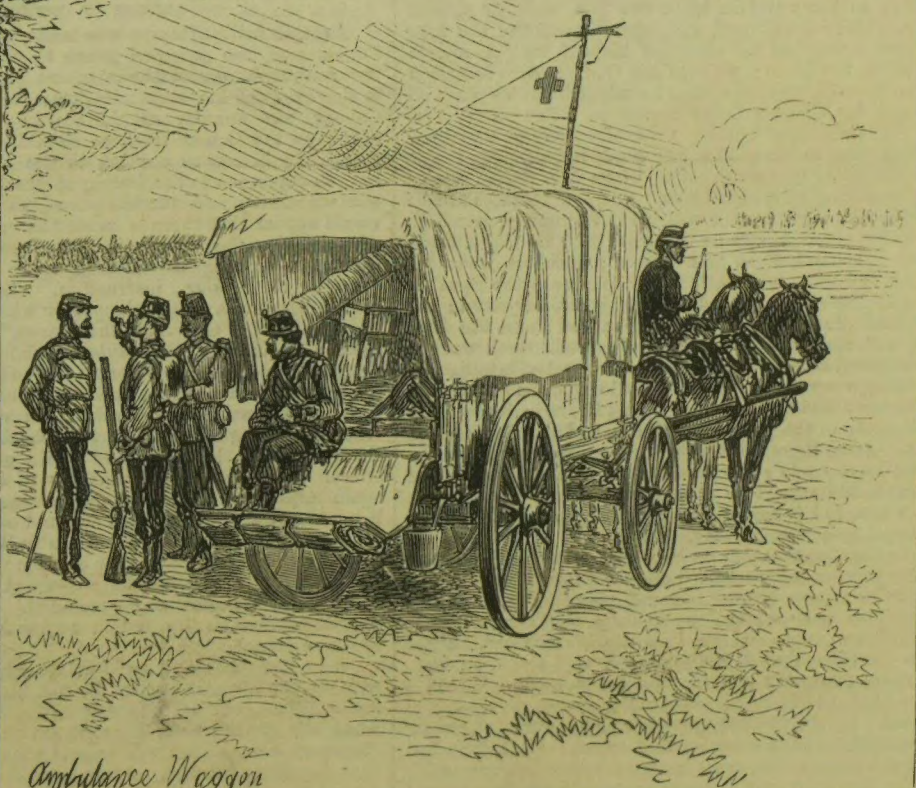
One of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers



Going over hedge and ditch



Artillery Collar Makers



Ambulance Wagon

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It may often be now have been reasonably asked whether the grotesque ceremonial of proroguing Parliament by Commission was worth waiting to witness. However that may be, according to individual taste and powers of endurance, the patience of those who had to partake of that formality was decidedly tried on Tuesday last. The hour of meeting in the House of Lords, on the final day of the Session, was, as usual, shortly before two o'clock. At that hour Lord Redesdale took the woolsack, the Lord Chancellor being behind the scenes, in order to form part of the procession of the Lords Commissioners, attired in their scarlet and ermine robes, and crowned with those absurd cocked hats which Peers are obliged, by a vital rule of the Constitution, to wear when the Commons are in their presence. Two patriotic Peers were there and formed the House; half a dozen ladies, looking uneasy, if not frightened, as they sat on the Peers' benches on the Opposition side, were visible; while in the diplomatic gallery General Schenck, the United States Minister, was apparent, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen from his country. A more depressing condition of things for a waiting for two mortal hours cannot be conceived, even a third-class remote station on a branch line of railway, with its one porter and boy-clerk, being joyous and cheerful by comparison. Nevertheless, such was the fate of the select party assembled. The expected Royal Commissioners did not appear. In fact, the Royal Commission, which had been sent down to Osborne that morning to receive the Queen's signature, had not arrived.

And why not? Imagination could picture a scene—namely, the Cabinet sitting in solemn conclave, and “to them,” as the stage directions in old plays have it, comes a missive from the Queen's messenger to say that he cannot answer for his passage to Osborne and back by two o'clock unless he has special means of conveyance, and he suggests that a telegram should be sent to the Port Admiral at Portsmouth ordering one of her Majesty's despatch-boats to be ready at a certain hour to take the messenger over to Osborne. The presuming of a sub-subordinate official to give advice to the inner council of the realm naturally causes great indignation, and what is to be done is seriously argued. At the proper moment the Chancellor of the Exchequer raises the question of expense, and lays down that in the outset there would be a shilling for the telegram. This, however, might be borne; but then arose the matter of consequential outlay. In the first place, there would be lighting the fires and getting up steam on board the despatch-boat, besides allowances for wear and tear in the transit from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight. Then most probably the messenger would insist on having luncheon and a whole bottle of wine on board, which the captain of the vessel would charge, and an item of at least seven-and-sixpence appear in the Miscellaneous Estimates next year, which Mr. Alderman Lusk would detect and Mr. Rylands rave over, so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be badgered, a process which he would be unwilling to undergo, regard being had to recent castigations to which he has been subjected. In the event it is decided that the messenger must go by the ordinary conveyances, third class by train, and fore-cabin by steamer. Accordingly the official charged with that precious document, the Royal Commission, starts by South-Western Railway, which, as is well known, can be relied on always to keep time within an hour and a half or so, and proceeds across the Channel to the Isle of Wight, in one of the ordinary steamers, probably under the command of one of those captains in the service who leave passengers, luggage, and mails behind, and does not care a—well! a farthing, for the directors of their company. The result was that at half-past three o'clock the Commission had not reached the Palace of Westminster, and the occupants of both Houses were kept in a situation akin to that of the enchanted Princess and her suite in the fairy tale, in a state of torpor until the apposite moment when the splendid young Prince comes to waken her and them.

As usual, the Speaker took the chair in the Commons at half-past one, and there were then present some fifty or sixty of those wonderful Parliamentary “continuers” who come first and stay last in the Session. Amongst them the Prime Minister was not; only two members of the Cabinet being there besides the Home Secretary, who is deputy leader in the absence of his chief, and so was obliged to be present. Let it be told that one of this chosen band was Mr. Henley, who sits more in the House, and certainly takes more hours of apparently sweet sleep in his place in Parliament, than any other member. There was a regular “paper,” and on it was one order of the day, which happened to be one of the numerous legislative failures of the Attorney-General this year; but he came forward, with a manner unabashed and a countenance even cheerful, to perform upon it the sacrificial operation of withdrawal. Not a few notices of motion for next year were given, and there were plenty of questions—notably one by Mr. Boord, the new Conservative member for Greenwich—who had only taken his seat the night before. This implies activity and mobility in him; and in truth the hon. member seemed to look about him a great deal, and especially during the long waiting above mentioned he occupied himself with a minute examination of the Mace; perhaps his Conservative instincts stirring him to wish, mentally, that he might be in his place on the day when Sir Charles Dilke moves to “Take away that bauble!” There was, of course, a development of babbling, Mr. Macfie trying to have the last word, but Mr. Montague Chambers achieving that distinction, while Mr. Callan nearly succeeded in getting up an Irish row. At a few minutes to two the talk by common consent ceased, and everyone prepared to hear the mystic three knocks on the great door by Black Rod; but in vain. Nearly half an hour passed; members went out and came in, and some took their final departure; the Speaker slipped out of the chamber, and sought his retiring-room; the clerks left their places at the table, and moved about the floor conversing with the few members that remained. Such was the situation, relieved only by the occasional arrival of intelligence that everything was yet at a standstill. At length, about half-past three, came news that the Commission had arrived; but still no change was made in the position of things, and the Speaker did not appear. Anon there went a thrilling whisper about to the effect that all was ready; the Lords Commissioners, robed and cocked-hatted, and ranged in procession order in the Prince's Chamber, when, lo! it was discovered that one of them, and he a principal one, was missing. Here was a dilemma; his name was in the Commission; to him, on his name being called during the process of reading that instrument, would the Clerks make reverence, bowing low and genuflecting solemnly, and without his presence the proceedings, if they went on, would be null and void, and the Constitution violated. Fleet messengers were dispatched, the telegraph was set in motion, but the missing Secretary of State was not to be found. At a quarter to four, however, he made his appearance voluntarily and uncalled. By this time the Speaker had resumed the chair in the Commons, but the attendance of members had dwindled down to just eleven, so the right honourable gentleman was followed to the Lords by but a scanty train. When he returned in that denuded plight which is customary—that is, without

the mace being borne before him, and without his high title being loudly announced to the House as he is about to enter—he had been joined by a few more members; but still the number of those who remained to assist in the closing scene was so comparatively small that, perhaps, the greatest of all the labours of the Speaker during the Session—that of shaking hands with every gentleman before the dispersion—was, happily, much curtailed. But the mishaps of the day had not yet ended. It is the custom, when the Commons have returned to their own House from the Lords on the day of prorogation, for the Speaker to read to those present the Queen's Speech, which they have just heard delivered by the Lord Chancellor. Now, when the Speaker took his place at the table, and smilingly extended his hand to Sir Erskine May to receive the copy of the Speech which ought to have been provided for him, behold! it was not in the hand of that admirable official—no copy had been sent to him. There was, of course, a laugh, and another waiting for ten minutes or so, during which there might have been used, if no other resource was available to supply the omission, any of the evening newspapers, which had published the Speech nearly three hours before. Of course, a copy of the Speech was obtained; but the impression remained that the last incidents of a Session of mishaps were a succession of blunders.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill was read the second time yesterday week, the Marquis of Salisbury, however, notifying that he would, in Committee, propose amendments limiting the operation of the measure to twelve months, and providing that no scheme should be submitted for the approval of Parliament later than June 15 next. The Education Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee. The Conspiracy Law Amendment Bill was read the second time, their Lordships agreeing, on the motion of Lord Cairns, to amendments limiting the application of the measure exclusively to cases of breach of contract between masters and servants.

There was a short special sitting on Saturday, more for the purpose of business than debate, at which the following bills were passed the final stage:—The Penalties (Ireland) Bill, the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill, the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, the Defence Acts Amendment Bill, the Conspiracy Law Amendment Bill, the Public Health Act (1872) Amendment Bill, the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the Railway Regulation Bill, the Royal Navy Artillery Volunteer Force Bill, and the Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment Bill. The Telegraphs Bill and the Militia Pay Acts Amendment Bill were read the second time and passed through Committee, and the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill and the Appropriation Bill were brought up from the other House and read the first time. The Commons' amendments to the Slave Trade (Consolidation) Bill and to the Elementary Education Bill were agreed to.

The standing orders were suspended on Monday for the purpose of passing the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill and the Appropriation Bill through all their remaining stages. The Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Telegraphs Bill, and the Militia Acts Amendment Bill were also read the third time and passed. The Commons' reasons for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments to the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill were considered, and their Lordships' objections withdrawn. The Commons' amendments to the Gas and Water Facilities Acts (1870) Amendment Bill were agreed to. On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Lord Redesdale finally protested against the payment of the three millions awarded by the Geneva Arbitration to the United States, his objection being that, as the Northern States had again amalgamated with the Southern, they would be receiving money in their own wrong. The Lord Chancellor observed that, after the arbitration on the subject, the objection came too late. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

The House met at half-past two o'clock on Tuesday, but nearly an hour and a half elapsed before the concluding ceremony of the Session began. About four o'clock the Royal Commissioners appointed to prorogue Parliament took their seats in front of the throne; and, the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to attend, the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill and several other bills, after which the Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Message on the close of the Session. Her Majesty thanked the two Houses for the loyal promptitude with which they had voted an annuity to her son the Duke of Edinburgh, adding that she trusted his marriage would “form a new tie of amity between two great empires;” and afterwards alluded in terms of satisfaction to some of the principal measures passed during the Session. The Commission for proroguing Parliament was next read, after which the Lord Chancellor, in obedience to her Majesty's commands and in virtue of the Royal Commission, declared Parliament prorogued until Oct. 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Another futile attempt was made, yesterday week, to alter the terms of the proposed grant to the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Anderson, one of the members for Glasgow, moved that, in the event of his Royal Highness becoming Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the annuity should cease; and that the grant of £6000 to the Grand Duchess should only take effect if the Prince die before succeeding to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg; but, in deference to the feeling of the House, the amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed through Committee. It would appear that there is more than one inspector of schools who considers that the National Anthem partakes too much of the nature of religious teaching to be sung during the hours devoted to secular instruction. Lord George Hamilton, having heard of a second inspector who has been discouraging the singing of “God Save the Queen,” asked Mr. Forster to issue a circular on the subject. The Vice-President of the Council undertook to inform the inspector referred to, on receipt of his name and address and the particulars of the case, that he was wrong if he forbade the singing of the National Anthem during any part of the school day; but declined, for the present at least, to send out a general circular to that effect. The debate on the finances of India was resumed, and again adjourned. The evening sitting lasted barely half an hour, the House having been counted out.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill and the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill were on Saturday read the third time and passed, after which the adjourned debate on the Indian Budget was resumed and concluded. The House then went into Committee on the Indian accounts, and the usual resolution was passed.

Lord Enfield stated, on Monday, what instructions had been sent to the commanders of British war-ships on the coast of Spain. The Lords' amendments to the Conspiracy Law Amendment Bill having been brought up for consideration, Mr. V. Harcourt moved that the amendments should be considered that day three months. After some discussion the motion was agreed to, and the bill withdrawn, on the understanding that the subject should be further considered during the recess, and

a more complete measure introduced next Session. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Factory Acts Amendment Bill was resumed by Mr. Hughes, who warmly supported the bill. Mr. Leith also spoke in favour of it. Mr. Mundella then announced his intention to withdraw the bill, and in doing so complained of the difficulties he had encountered in finding an opportunity for having it discussed. The bill would, however, be brought forward again. Mr. Bruce thought Mr. Mundella had exercised a wise discretion in withdrawing the bill, and urged him, before reintroducing it, to weigh carefully the objections which had been made to it, especially as regarded its effect upon the employment of women. The bill was then withdrawn. The new contract for mails between the Cape and Zanzibar and that for mails between Zanzibar and Aden were agreed to without discussion.

There was a fair attendance of members at the hour of meeting on Tuesday. Several questions were put and notices given for next Session. There was even a desultory discussion about a return which was moved, which had not long concluded when the “Black Rod” summoned the House to the Lords' Chamber. On their return the Speaker read the Speech, when all the members present took leave of the right hon. gentleman, shaking hands with him, and then slowly dispersed.

There were in the late Session 346 Acts passed—91 public, 253 local, and 2 private. Last year the number was 395—98 public, 200 local, and 7 private.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The election of an Alderman for the ward of Cordwainer terminated, yesterday week, in favour of Mr. John Paterson.

The Corporation have agreed to pay the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral £20,000 for a portion of the land fronting the cathedral. It is intended to remove the railing further back, and so materially to widen the thoroughfare.

The programme of the London International Exhibition of 1874, which is described as the fourth of the series, has been issued. It contains full directions for the guidance of intending exhibitors.

Writing from Geneva, the Grand Vizier of the Shah of Persia conveys the thanks of his Majesty to the Lord Mayor for the magnificent hospitality of the city of London, and intimates that the order of the Lion and the Sun of the second class has been conferred on his Lordship.

The bank holiday, on Monday, was generally observed in all parts of the metropolis, and the number of excursionists to the seaside and elsewhere was unusually large. The various public institutions and places of amusement in and near London were all visited by large numbers of persons, many of them excursionists from the country.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 93,072, of whom 33,102 were in workhouses and 64,970 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3462, 21,493, and 29,256 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 451, of whom 291 were men, 129 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

A conference on the objects of the Trades Guild of Learning took place, at the Privy Council Office, Downing-street, yesterday week, where the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Forster received Sir Antonio Brady, the Rev. H. Solly, and other gentlemen connected with the movement. After the necessity of better technical education for the English artisan had been discussed at some length, the President of the Council promised to give the proposals of the deputation the fullest and most careful consideration.

A presentation dinner was held on Wednesday at the Albion Tavern for the purpose of giving a testimonial to Mr. W. Newton, deputy chairman of the works committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The testimonial, which consisted of a purse of 1000 gs. and a valuable service of plate, was subscribed by the inhabitants of Mile-end, Wapping, Whitechapel, Limehouse, Bethnal-green, and other East-End parishes, as a recognition of his services in connection with metropolitan improvements.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the British Medical Association was begun, on Tuesday, in King's College. In the morning many members of the association attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral, and afterwards there were meetings of the committee of council and of the general council. The general meeting was held in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Alfred Baker, who, after congratulating the association on their unparalleled prosperity and success last year, resigned the chair to the new president, Sir William Fergusson, who then read his opening address. In the evening the Lord and Lady Mayoress held a reception at the Mansion House, which was attended principally by medical gentlemen and their wives and daughters. More than 3000 were received. The Hastings gold medal has been awarded to Mr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, for his essay on diseases of the ovaries.

The last weekly meeting of the London School Board before the autumn vacation was held on Wednesday, Lord Lawrence being in the chair. In reply to a deputation from the Trades Guild of Learning, seeking assistance, his Lordship said the board fully recognised the importance of the object, but the subject was a large one, and they must well consider the cost before taking any step. A long discussion ensued in reference to the establishment of industrial schools; but the question was ultimately postponed till after the recess. A financial statement for the past half-year was submitted, showing that the current expenditure exceeded £40,000. Of this £21,604 was expended on schools, including maintenance, apparatus, and teachers' salaries. The outlay on capital account during the same period appears to have been £163,044. The outstanding liabilities of the board have increased to £432,164.

Last week 2299 births and 1508 deaths were registered in the metropolis, the former being 36 above and the latter 235 below the average. “With a declining mortality,” the Registrar-General says, “the deaths from diarrhoea were 375, and the deaths from simple cholera are increasing; but, while cholera has been fatal to twenty-one children, it has been only fatal to one adult, a needlewoman of the age of twenty-eight, living at 26, St. Anne-street, Limehouse, and to the daughter, aged nine, of a labourer, who was a passenger in the Rhin. London is still free from epidemic cholera; nor, with due precaution, has this great city much to dread from a disease which in the years 1849, 1854, and 1866 was fatal to 14,125, 10,733, and 5596 of its inhabitants.” Two deaths last week were referred to sunstroke, and eight were caused by street accidents. There were 28 deaths from measles, 1 from smallpox, 8 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, and 22 from different forms of fever. The deaths from whooping-cough, fever, scarlatina, and measles declined, and those from measles, scarlatina, and fever were below the average.

LAW AND POLICE.

The *Guardian* states that the Mastership of the Rolls has been offered to the Attorney-General.

Vicecount Monck has been sworn a Lord Justice of Ireland in place of the Master of the Rolls.

Judgment has been given by the Lords Justices on the appeals of Earl Delawarr and the Hon. C. C. Sackville, in reference to the Dorset estates which have formed the subject of dispute, the decision of the Vice-Chancellor being affirmed.

The Lords Justices, on Tuesday, delivered their reserved judgment upon the appeals from Vice-Chancellor Malins's decision in the suit instituted by the National Bank against three of its directors—namely, Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., Mr. Frazier Bradshaw Henshaw, and Sir Joseph M'Kenna—seeking to make them liable for the losses of the bank arising out of discount transactions with the limited company of Charles Lafitte and Co. The Vice-Chancellor's decree was, with certain exceptions, discharged.

Sir James Hannen has granted a rule for a new trial relative to the opposed will of the late Miss Mary Brooke. The original trial, which occupied the Court several days, ended in the jury finding for the defendant, in favour of the will propounded. The Judge thought there was ground for further consideration.

Sequestration against Mr. George Elliott, the member for North Durham, obtained during his absence in Egypt, has been set aside by the Lords Justices of the Court of Chancery, the case having come before them on appeal. Their Lordships stigmatised the order as a serious abuse of the procedure of the Court, and discharged it with costs.

Sir Robert Phillimore, sitting with the Trinity Masters, has pronounced judgment on the claim of the owners of the *Batavier* against the *Khedive*, as owner of the *Charkieh*. His decision is that the *Batavier* was to blame for the collision; but, as she had a pilot on board and his orders were obeyed, she was exempt from damages.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried at York on Saturday. The plaintiff, Miss Calvert, who is about twenty-seven years of age, is a cousin of Mr. Brown, the defendant, and lived at Yarm with her mother. An engagement was entered into between them, and the day was fixed, when suddenly the defendant refused to have any more to do with the plaintiff. Great laughter was caused by the reading of the defendant's letters, which were of a remarkable character. The plaintiff, however, acknowledged that she wrote to the defendant telling him that her heart was "dead, dead, and cold to all but one love." That remark, she added, did not apply to the defendant, and thereupon her counsel elected to be nonsuited.

At the Chester Assizes, on Monday, an action for breach of promise was tried before Mr. Justice Keating. The plaintiff, who is nineteen years of age, was Martha Bebbington, the daughter of a farmer living at Elton, near Sandbach, Cheshire; and the defendant, John Hitchen, lived with his father, a farmer, at Cholmondeston. The plaintiff's birthday, last February, was fixed for the wedding, and the dresses were chosen. She went home in November, 1872, to prepare for the wedding, but heard no more of the defendant, who, it is said, in the meantime met with a widow, married her, and became landlord of the Pig and Whistle, at Wettenhall. The jury found for the plaintiff—damages, £200.—At the Limerick Assizes, on Wednesday, a verdict was given in a breach of promise case. Miss Elizabeth Sheehy, daughter of a Limerick magistrate, was the plaintiff, and Major John Evans O'Leary, a nephew of Sir De Lacy Evans, was the defendant. Damages were laid at £5000. The courtship had lasted eight years. At one time the plaintiff had released the defendant from his promise, but their engagement was subsequently renewed, and the marriage was to have been solemnised on the death of Sir De Lacy Evans. The jury awarded £1875 damages.

Miss Hodgson has obtained £320 damages against Mr. Sydney Langdon, a tailor in New Burlington-street, for false imprisonment. He had charged her, at Brighton, with stealing a purse from him, and she had been committed for trial.

Miss Alice Stuart has obtained, at the Croydon Assizes, a verdict for £900 damages against the Great Western Railway Company for injuries sustained by her in a collision that took place, in September last, between a passenger-train and a goods-train, at the Westbourne Park station. The plaintiff had been attending the Worcester Musical Festival professionally, and was returning home, with her father, when the accident happened. An action by the father arising out of the same accident was settled without a trial.—Several actions for compensation for personal injuries sustained in railway accidents have been tried at Manchester, the plaintiffs receiving, respectively, £160, £450, £650, and £950.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury, which was adjourned, at the close of the sitting on Thursday week, over the bank holiday, for the purpose of enabling the jury to recruit, was resumed on Tuesday morning. Dr. Kenealy continued his speech on behalf of the defendant, commencing with what he termed a dissection of the mental character of Roger Tichborne corresponding with the previous elucidation of his moral character. In addressing the Court on Wednesday Dr. Kenealy again commented on the failure of counsel for the prosecution to put any of the Orton family in the witness-box. He denied that there was any evidence of a copy of the *Illustrated London News* containing an account of the Tichborne family having reached the defendant. Proof of identity was deduced from the similarity of handwriting in the defendant's later letters and those of Roger Tichborne. Being asked by a jurymen why he selected the later letters, Dr. Kenealy propounded a theory that, having lost his style during his "desert life," the defendant would have to begin again afresh, as in his early youth. Both the fact and the theory were, however, dissented from, the foreman affirming that there was no proof that the defendant had ever left off writing. His statements to Mr. Hodgson during the voyage home were sifted to show what was credible and what was incredible. The confession of having had St. Vitus's dance was thrown aside as absurd, but the statement that Jules Berrault had been left behind at Rio was cited as a fact utterly beyond the knowledge of Arthur Orton. The learned counsel concluded by contrasting the evidence of Captain Hall with that of Mr. Childers as to the difficulty of finding sailors at Melbourne in 1854. The chief topics dealt with on Thursday were the defendant's visit to Wapping; the "virulent opposition" he met with at the hands of the Tichborne family; his first interview with Lady Tichborne; the Abbé Salis's statement that Lady Tichborne attempted to bribe him to recognise the defendant as her son; and Sir Joseph and Lady Radcliffe's interview with the defendant at Croydon. Photographs taken in Paris, January, 1867, of Lady Tichborne and the defendant were shown—that of the latter showing, as was contended, the same peculiarity of thumb which the defendant now possessed.

At the Manchester Assizes there has been tried an action for assault brought by the acting manager of the Prince's

Theatre, Manchester, against Mr. Bandmann. The assault complained of arose out of a disagreement respecting the terms of a contract. There was a fight on the stage, and the combatants were ultimately separated by the stage carpenters. A verdict of £5 damages for the plaintiff was given, the Judge refusing to certify for costs.

Mr. D'Eyncourt decided, at the Marylebone Police Court, on Saturday, that a grocer could not be convicted under the Adulteration of Food Act for selling cocoa that had been mixed with sugar, arrowroot, and 'sago. There was no fraud at all, he said, in selling that which had been recognised in the trade for fifty years as cocoa.

At Marylebone, on Saturday, a clergyman, professedly of St. Colomb, Cornwall, was fined 10s. for drunkenness; and at the Thames Court a general dealer, who had sought to increase his gains by fortune-telling, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. Five male and two female housebreakers were committed, yesterday week, at Lambeth, on eight charges of theft, robbery, and housebreaking. Several pawnbrokers who had taken marked articles in pledge were reprimanded and their expenses refused.

Mr. Baron Pigott passed sentence, on Tuesday, on the two young ruffians who so brutally assaulted Mr. Grey, at Kennington, and smashed his finger in attempting to wrench off his gold ring. He condemned them to ten years' penal servitude, plus five-and-twenty lashes.

A labouring man named Lee was tried yesterday week, at the Croydon Assizes, for the murder of his wife. It was during a drunken affray that the woman received the injuries of which she died; but, it being apparently doubtful precisely how she was injured fatally, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."—The wretched woman, Eliza Hewlett, who drowned one of her children at Reddish last month, and attempted to drown another as well as herself, has been tried for murder, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.—Mary Ann O'Neill, charged with having feloniously killed Charles Rogers, at an orphanage kept by her in Grosvenor-street, Manchester, was found guilty, but sentence was deferred.—At the Leeds Assizes, on Monday, Thomas Green was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for the attempted murder of Mary Paver, whom he had courted for some time.—At Donegal Assizes, last Saturday, Bernard and Charles M'Callog were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life for wounding with intent to murder Owen M'Fadden on the night of Aug. 21, 1871. They had been twice tried before for the murder of M'Fadden's wife on the same occasion, but were acquitted.—Benjamin Hudson was hanged at Derby, on Monday, for the murder of his wife at Hanley, and for a similar offence Henry Evans was hanged at Aylesbury.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Several illustrations of the conflict, on June 13, at Elmina, between the British naval and military forces in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle and the invading army of the King of Ashantee have been given in this Journal. A letter from Freetown, Sierra Leone, furnishes intelligence from Cape Coast down to July 3. The expected assault by the Ashantees on Cape Coast Castle had not then been made. It was believed that the Ashantees, by means of their spies, obtained information that their plans had been discovered, and that a warm reception had been prepared for them, and hence they abandoned, or at least deferred, their attack. The headquarters of the Ashantees were, according to the latest accounts, about twelve miles from Cape Coast, and their forces were still so disposed as to menace both Cape Coast and Elmina. The Ashantee who had commanded the force engaged in the attack on Elmina was to be beheaded. The military headquarters for the West Coast had been fixed at Cape Coast Castle, and not at Elmina. A good deal of sickness prevailed at Cape Coast Castle, and there was some scarcity of provisions there. We have described the Ashantee country and nation, in reference to the subjects of former illustrations. The two sketches now presented show the ordinary aspect of daily household life among these savages, whose habits are like those of other negro populations, in Guinea, except where Mohammedan craftsmen, from the more civilised countries north of this region, have introduced some useful arts. Their houses, indeed, as seen in our view of an Ashantee village, are rather neatly constructed of bamboo wicker-work, with a thatch of palm-leaves, rising to the height of 15 ft. at the central ridge, from eaves 4 ft. 6 in. high. A woman is observed pounding maize in a wooden mortar; others strip the fibre off plantain stalks; and one is cooking, while a man lies sleeping on a mat under the tree. Goats and pigs, fowls and ducks, run about the place; while vultures are perched on the house-roof, and other birds have made their nests of grass in the tree. To the right hand is a fetish-house, a sort of temple for their abject heathen superstition, which has been defined as "the worship of everything but God." In the second illustration, showing the interior of an Ashantee cottage, the man, as usual, is reposing on a bamboo bedstead. The women of the family do not seem very busy; two of them, with a young man, are seated on the floor eating their breakfast; one smoking her pipe. Another is about to go out at the door. The food is dumplings, served on plantain leaves. The lady of the house lies on the floor, to have her hair combed by the lady's maid. Among the household utensils are a large basket for corn, a roll of mats, and a bag of charms, to avert the anger of some malicious demon. A musket, as well as a shield, with spear and sword, is hung on the wall behind.

The annual exhibition of plants and flowers grown by the working men of Edinburgh took place in the Corn Exchange, Grassmarket, last Saturday. Over 300 prizes were competed for; and the *Scotsman* says that, in all respects, the show was superior to that of any preceding year.

The fund for raising a memorial by the corps of Royal Engineers to the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne has nearly reached £1800, and the Burgoyne committee has determined that the memorial shall consist of a bronze statue of the late Field Marshal, to be erected at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham—probably in front of the new Halls of Study.

The Ross and Monmouth Railway was opened for traffic yesterday week.—The Liverpool Extension Railway, by which the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Midland, and Great Northern Companies obtain a new and independent access to Liverpool, was opened for passenger traffic yesterday week.—The formal opening of the Devon and Somerset Railway, from Wiveliscombe to Dulverton, took place, on Tuesday, at the latter place. A large stock market was opened, for which the land had been given by the Earl of Carnarvon. A great number of the nobility and gentry of the county sat down to a dinner, at which his Lordship presided. The line extends from Taunton to Barnstaple, a distance of forty-three miles.

THE CHADWICK MEMORIAL, BOLTON.

The cotton-manufacturing town of Bolton-le-Moors, in Lancashire, which lately had its new Townhall opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, has just done honour to a local benefactor. Dr. S. T. Chadwick, M.D., long a medical practitioner there, has conferred great benefits on the poorer classes by his efforts and gifts to establish charitable institutions. He retired from practice in 1863, when he offered £1000 towards the erection of a new infirmary, and proposed that the old infirmary buildings should be purchased, with the aid of another sum of £1000 from his purse, for a town's Library and Museum. These proposals, in which Mrs. Chadwick participate, did not meet with sufficient support; but, in 1863, the doctor and his wife found an outlet for their benevolence in scheme for Model Dwellings and an Orphanage. Towards the first Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick placed the sum of £10,000 in the hands of Messrs. Rushton and Armistead, solicitors, Bolton. The dwellings were required by the founders to be "commodious and well-ventilated dwellings, in open and airy situations, to conduce to the sanitary, social, and moral influences which were so absolutely required after the exhausting daily toil to which working men were subjected in an overheated and impure atmosphere." Towards the Orphanage £7000, and afterwards £5000, were handed over by Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick, in addition to the rents of the model buildings, which were required to be devoted to the maintaining, clothing, and educating orphan children belonging to the Bolton Poor-Law Union. The Orphanage buildings are being built on land given by the Earl of Bradford, and will form a street to which the Corporation give the name of Peabody-street.

In gratitude for these benefactions the people of Bolton have erected a statue of Dr. Chadwick during his lifetime. This memorial was unveiled on Friday week. The day was observed as a holiday, and a procession of the public bodies of the town, in carriages, and the trades and friendly societies, carrying their insignia, walked the principal streets before the ceremony. There was a large display of colours, and, though the crowd was of course much more local, the general demonstration was not much less imposing than on the recent Royal visit. The statue, which stands in the Townhall square, fronting an angle of the new Townhall, was unveiled at five o'clock by Mr. James Barlow, an ex-Mayor and chairman of the Memorial committee. The Mayor (Mr. W. W. Cannon), Colonel Gray, M.P., Mr. Hick, M.P., and others were present. The statue is in bronze, and is the work of Mr. C. B. Birch, of London. It is 10 ft. 1 in. high, and stands on a pedestal of 12 ft., in the centre of which is a bas-relief design in bronze, representing Mrs. Chadwick directing some poor children to the Orphanage. Speeches were delivered, a peal of bells in Trinity Church (an old gift of the doctor's) was rung in his honour, and a luncheon was afterwards given in the new Townhall. The board of guardians, who were indebted to Dr. Chadwick for their workhouse organ, also had a luncheon in celebration of the occasion.

STATUE OF LORD DOWNSHIRE.

A bronze statue of the late Marquis of Downshire has been erected on his estate at Hillsborough, in the county of Down, Ireland. The sculptor is Mr. S. F. Lynn, of Belfast, an Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts. The model of this statue was one of the few works of merit in the sculpture-gallery at the late exhibition of our Royal Academy. The late Marquis, who died just five years ago, was esteemed a good Irish landlord. He was fourth Marquis, the Most Honourable Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Trumbull Windsor Hill, K.P., born Aug. 6, 1812, who succeeded his father, the third Marquis, in April, 1845; bearing also the titles of Earl and Viscount Hillsborough, Viscount Kilwarlin, and Baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, in the Peerage of Ireland; Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Fairford, and Baron Harwich, in the Peerage of Great Britain; and hereditary constable of Hillsborough Fort. He was married to a daughter of the first Viscount Camelford, and had three children, the eldest of whom, Arthur Wills Blundell Roden Hill, born in December, 1844, is the fifth and present Marquis of Downshire. The founder of this noble family was Sir Moyses Hill, Knight, who went to Ireland in 1573 with the Earl of Essex, to serve Queen Elizabeth in putting down the O'Neil rebellion.

THE DROVERS' HALL AND ASYLUM.

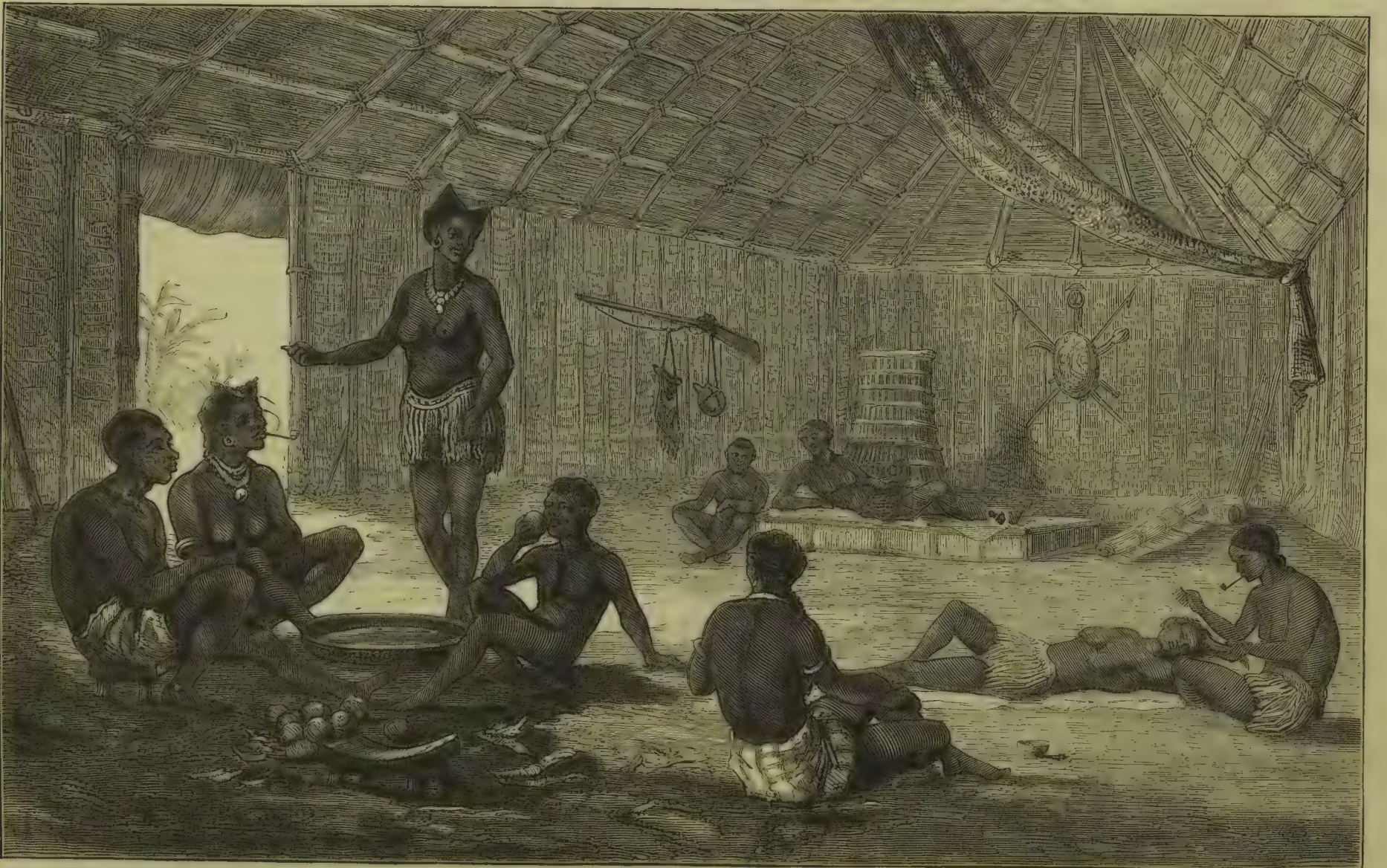
This institution, which is situated on the north side of the Metropolitan Cattle Market, at Islington, between two of the large buildings of the City Corporation, now used as dwellings, will shortly be opened by the Lord Mayor. It consists of fifteen sets, each of three rooms, on two floors, for fifteen aged and infirm drovers. There is also a committee-room, with offices, and in the rear is a hall 63 ft. long by 30 ft. wide and 27 ft. high, intended for a reading-room and club-room, where the men who are occupied in the adjoining market may hold their meetings. The interior of the hall is lighted by circular-headed windows, under an arcade, formed of ornamental pressed brick, resting in coupled pilasters of white brick, with stone foliated caps and bases, these again resting upon a dado of ornamental tiles, between a plinth and subbase of Portland cement, executed by the Architectural Pottery Company. The ceiling is waggon-headed, in stenciled panels, and partly open timbered; it is stained and varnished, each truss supported by the coupled pilaster. A raised dais at one end will afford an opportunity for the delivery of lectures and other means of improving the minds of this class of our fellow-countrymen, who need it not a little. The architects are Messrs. Lander and Bedells, of John-street, Bedford-row; the contractors are Messrs. Mansbridge, of Camden Town.

A meeting of clergy and laity of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles entitled to elect a Bishop was held at Lochgilphead on Thursday week, when Provost Cazenove and the Rev. A. G. Douglas, Rector of Stapwick, Dorset, were proposed. A number of representatives declined to vote; and, as neither of the candidates had a majority of those present, the matter was referred to the College of Bishops.

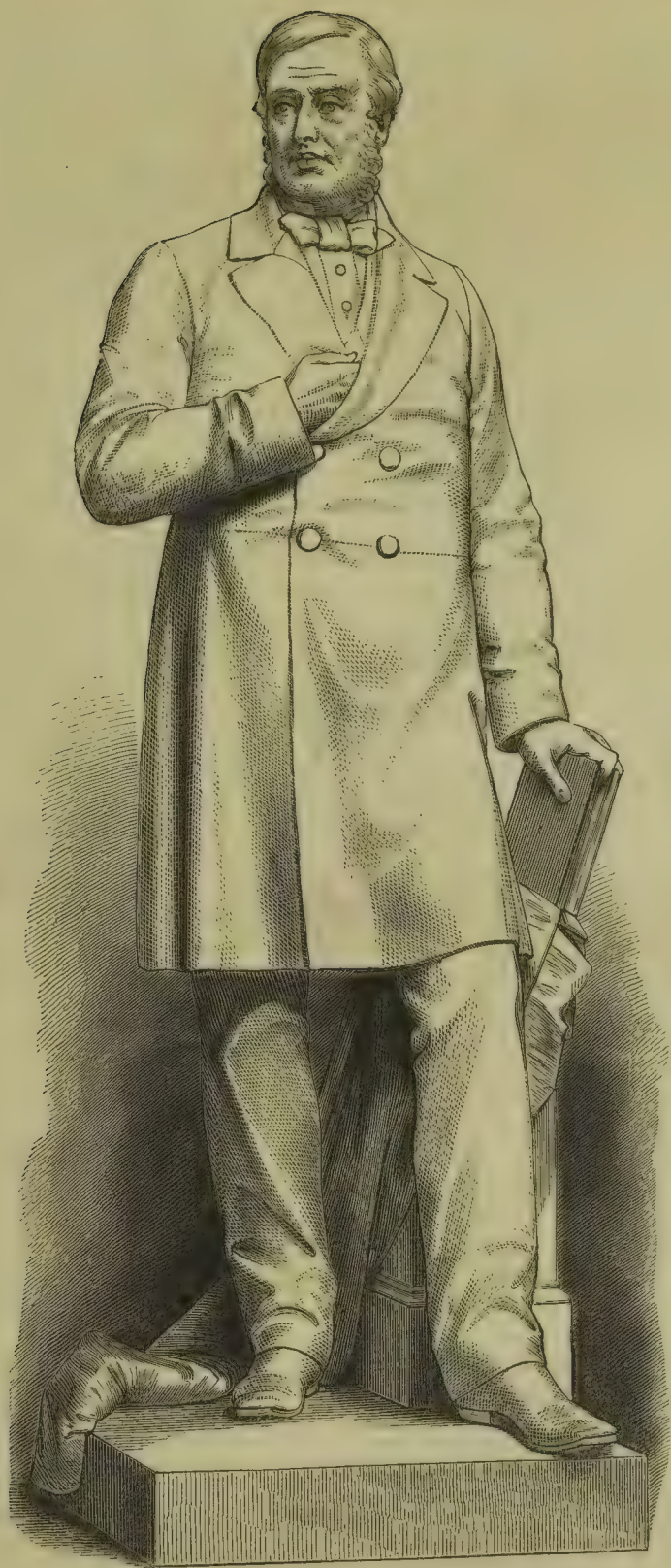
The 1st Battalion of Berkshire volunteers were reviewed yesterday week in Windsor Park, where they had been encamped during the week. The regimental prizes were distributed by the Princess Christian, whose husband is the honorary Colonel of the battalion.—The 3rd Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers has been in camp this week, at Sandwell Park. The camping ground, which is both picturesque and central, has been lent by the Earl of Dartmouth.—On Saturday evening last the annual inspection of the 1st London Engineer Volunteers took place in Tufnell Park—the inspecting officer being Colonel Murray and the officer in command Major Stillwell.—The Dorsetshire volunteers have been encamped at Swanage during the past week, under the hon. Colonel, the Earl of Eldon. At the review Colonel Hankey, of the Dorchester depot centre, expressed himself highly pleased with the performance and the military bearing of the battalion.



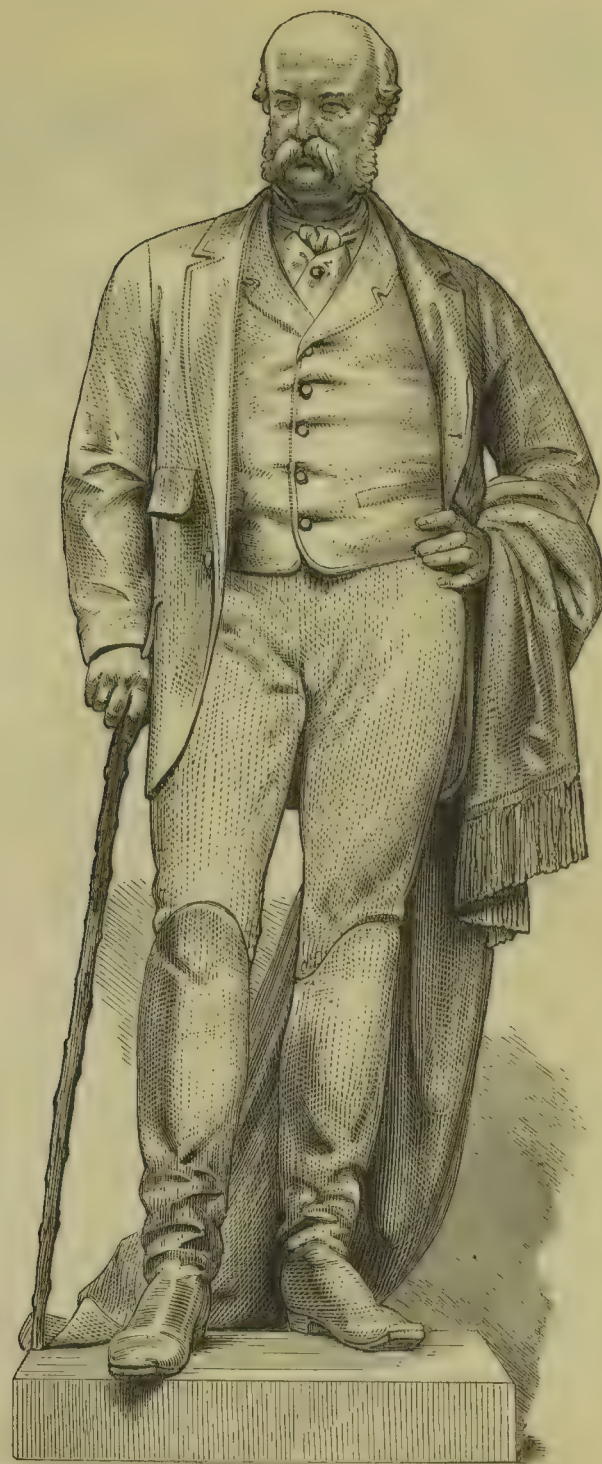
AN ASHANTEE VILLAGE.



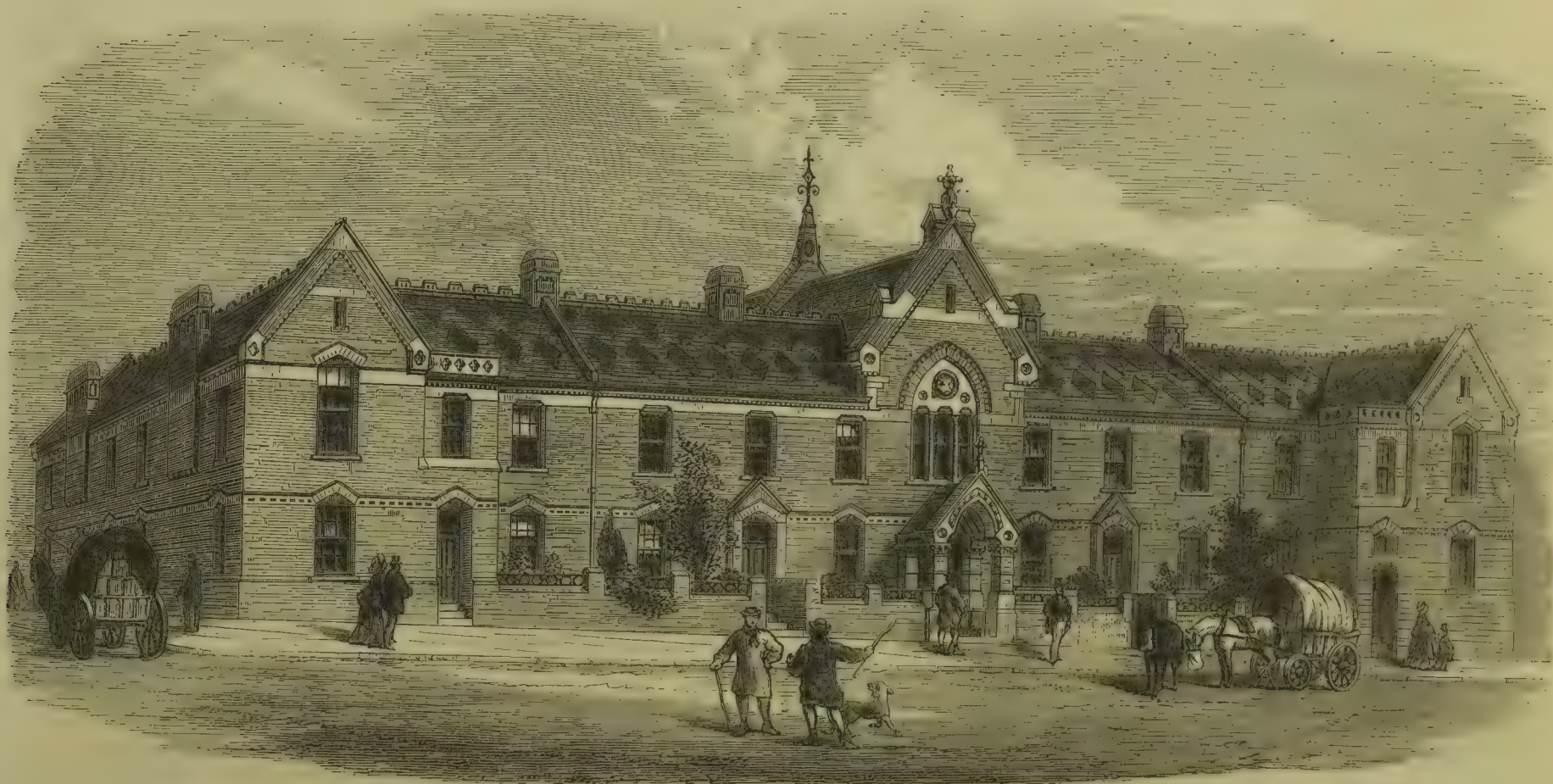
INTERIOR OF AN ASHANTEE HUT.



STATUE OF DR. S. T. CHADWICK, AT BOLTON,
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STATUE OF THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE,
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THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WIGAN.

BY THE WAY.

MM. Stephanos Xenos and Theodore Lubini send us to Dr. William Smith, who informs us that the favourable position of Corinth between two seas, the difficulty of carrying goods round Peloponnesus, and the facility with which they could be transported across the Isthmus, raised Corinth in very early times to great commercial prosperity, and made it the emporium of the trade between Europe and Asia. MM. Xenos and Lubini have the splendid idea of restoring Corinth, and they propose to cut the Isthmus and build a new city. The Greek Government has made them grand concessions of land and of mine and water privileges, and a grant of shipping dues. Who shall say that in half a century, or less, a new Corinth will not have arisen, to become a proverb for enterprise, luxury, and naughtiness, another *lumen totius Græciæ*? It would be almost as wonderful a resuscitation as that expounded by the Apostle to the Gentiles in his Epistle to the Corinthians of old days. The one thing against the scheme is the fact that what was left of Corinth was nearly obliterated by an earthquake within the recollection of all of us who "took notice" in 1858, and unless M. Xenos and his friend can assure us, or rather their projected city, against another such catastrophe, the wealthy of all nations may hesitate before giving orders for the erection of Æolus villas, Sisyphus houses, Bimaris mansions, Timandra terraces, Laïs cottages, and other residences, which would commemorate the history of the district beneath "Acrocorinth's lonely brow."

A Roman Catholic Government must have some difficulty in knowing how to deal with pilgrimage, a fanaticism which has lately come strongly into favour with the more ignorant classes of Continental Catholics. To repress, by police measures, proceedings which tend to disorders and scandals (somewhat akin to those of love-feasts with which we used to be troubled in England and Wales, but which seem extinct), would be the obvious course; but, on the other hand, a Catholic is bound to believe that miracles may be wrought at any time, and a great many of the pilgrims in France are prepared to swear that they have seen preternatural cures of diseases. Such witnesses are no doubt of the class that is always ready with credence when a wild story is told; but there they are, and their priests do not tell them to hold their silly tongues and go to work. A Catholic statesman must feel the situation to be rather awkward. However, there is plenty of precedent for dealing with miracle-mongers, and the eldest daughter of the Church has herself afforded one, as the readers of French memoirs will recollect. In a churchyard in Paris wonders were worked at the unreasonable hour of midnight, so the authorities very sensibly ordered that mobs should not be allowed to congregate at that time, and thence came the famous epigram, *De par le Roi, &c.—de faire miracles dans ce lieu*. The King of Italy has taken the hint, and upon a great batch of pilgrims presenting themselves at the gates of Rome, in defiance of proclamation, they were sent about their business. But in France the pilgrims are very numerous and rampant, and there is something to be said about reaction, for the savage fanaticism of the atheistic Communists most naturally excites counter-demonstration. A "Pilgrim's Progress" in the nineteenth century might be made into a good book, though it would not eclipse the work of the immortal tinker—a book which we rejoice to read is now to be had for a penny. Sold in French, for two sous, Bunyan's story might prevent some of the sham pilgrimages.

Le divin Williams has again made his appearance in Paris, we read, introduced by an excellent English company, led by Mr. Ryder and Miss Cooper. "Hamlet" has been performed to the Parisians. But we also read that the theatre (the Athénée, near the new opera) is so small that it is quite impossible that the tragedy can have any fair play. When three or four persons are on the stage, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, they are cramped for room. The French, who understand the fitness of things theatrical, have perceived the absurdity of this, and do not seem to attend the house. We are sorry that meritorious artists, who could do justice to the play if they were permitted, should be placed in so unfavourable a situation. But, as Hamlet has been set to music, the intelligent French audiences understand something about him; and, though the present attempt may be a failure, they comprehend (thanks to M. Ambroise Thomas) that he is not a "barbarian," like his creator. The same correspondent says that somebody had spread the report that a *gigue* (jig) forms part of all properly-constructed English plays, and that the scanty audience were disappointed that Hamlet did not have such a dance with Ophelia. Well, there is warrant for it in the third act—

Ophelia. You are merry, my lord.
Hamlet. Who, I?
Ophelia. Aye, my lord.
Hamlet. O, your only jig-maker. What should a man do but be merry?

A meeting has been held in Hyde Park, under the presidency of a person whose motto we suppose may not comprise certain words about "fear, and honour," and the assembly voted an address to the Queen, requesting her to grant the Duke of Edinburgh money out of the bequest made to the Crown by the miser Neild. Most people had forgotten this piece of eccentricity on the part of James Camden Neild, but reference informs us that his will was proved in October, 1852, and that he bequeathed all his real and personal property to the Queen for her Majesty's private use and advantage. Therefore, if there were no other reasons, the Sovereign is precluded by the terms of the will from applying the money to a public purpose, which it is the recognised duty of the State to perform. It would be as reasonable to ask her to pay the expenses of the reception of the Shah. Such nonsense as that talked in the park we allude to only, of course, as matter of amusement. Mr. Bradlaugh, the president, waxed exceeding snappish at an interpolated suggestion by one of his audience, and exclaimed that if the man knew so much he had better come up and make the speech. He reminds us of the dreary but irascible Scotch preacher who was droning over the story of Jonah. "And what fish was it, my brethren? Aiblins (perhaps) it was a shark. Na, my brethren, it was not a shark. Aiblins it was a porpoise. Na, my brethren, it was not a porpoise. Aiblins it was a cod. Na, my brethren, it was not a cod;" and so on, until an old lady near the pulpit, perhaps a descendant of Jenny Geddes, could bear it no longer, and said, "Aiblins it was a whale." The minister pulled up sharp, and exclaimed, in a fury, "Aiblins ye're an auld beast, to tak' the word out o' the mouth of an ordained minister." Demagogue or preacher, nobody likes his dignity interfered with.

Catholics and Protestants should join in "raising the festal cup" (the phrase is germane to the subject), this 9th of August, to the "glorious," pious, and immortal memory of John Dryden, who was born on this day in the year 1631, at the parsonage-house of Aldwinckle, All Saints', in Northamptonshire. We of the Prepapal faith and they of the Papal faith may cordially unite in paying homage to the memory of one of the grandest of English poets; and, if our friends will forgive him for having once been a Protestant, we will forgive him for

having afterwards become a Catholic, and we will gladly throw in utter renunciation of the charge that the change was mainly produced by any other cause than conviction. Let us add from the poem, the Medal, which was suggested to "Glorious John" by "Gracious Charles" (second of that name), a few lines which are to the purpose. Speaking of religious belief, he says:—

In doubtful questions 'tis the safest way
To learn what unsuspected ancients say,
For 'tis not likely we should higher soar
In search of Heaven than all the Church before:
Nor can we be deceived, unless we see
The Scripture and the Fathers disagree.
If, after all, they stand suspected still
(For no man's faith depends upon his will),
'Tis some relief that points not clearly known,
Without much hazard may be left alone.

GREAT RAILWAY DISASTER.

A most terrible accident, causing the death of twelve passengers and serious hurts to many more, occurred on the London and North-Western Railway, at the Wigan junction station, to the tourists' night express train from London to Scotland, leaving the Euston-square terminus at eight in the evening yesterday week. Two illustrations of this disaster, from sketches drawn on the spot very soon afterwards by our own Artist, are given in this Number. The manner in which the shocking event came to pass must here be described.

The train, which was an unusually heavy one (consisting of two engines, twenty-two carriages, and three vans), left Euston station at 8.5 p.m., five minutes after the advertised time. When, at eighteen minutes past one p.m., the train (more than fifteen minutes late), approached Wigan, the signals showed "All right." Within a few yards of the down platform, and opposite the south box, a pair of "facing" points work in connection with the main down line and a single-line siding which runs along the back of the down platform for a distance of about one hundred yards, and again into the down line at the extreme end of the platform. The two engines (both of which were at the head) and seventeen or eighteen of the carriages passed the facing points in safety at the usual rate of from thirty-five to thirty-eight miles an hour. Owing to some cause as yet unexplained, the remaining six or seven carriages and a guard's van were jerked from the body of the train and the main line at the facing points, and rushed up the siding. Having lost their equilibrium, they veered over against that portion of the platform abutting on the siding, and ploughed up the flags and earth a length of twenty or thirty yards. The leading carriage, which was of composite construction, was overturned and broken to pieces, the wheels and flooring being all that remained. The other carriages sprang from the metals to the platform and fell over upon their sides. One or two others turned almost completely over, a few yards beyond, blocking the siding; and these, too, were knocked to pieces.

The shock was tremendous with which the carriages that parted from the train came against the station buildings, as shown in our page Engraving. One corner of the wall from which springs the roof of the station was knocked out of plumb along several yards of its length, to the extent of six inches. One of the iron pillars on the roof, which stood midway on the platform, was struck down by the extraordinary leap of one of the carriages against it, and by three or four of the carriages running right on the top of each other. The telegraph-wires were caught and dragged asunder. A length of thick brick wall adjoining, built between the railway and Queen-street, which is five or six yards below the level of the railway, was partly knocked down. A large fragment of one of the carriages, with a lady passenger inside it, was hurled over the wall and fell upon and through the slated roof of a portion of Mr. Walker's foundry. A number of men working a "night turn" on the premises escaped injury, but the lady was killed.

The leading portion of the train, which kept to the main line, was brought to a standstill at Turner's siding, several hundred yards from the scene of the accident. Except the conductor, who received some bruises, nobody in these carriages was injured; but the Perth van, occupied by him, which was at the extreme end of those which kept on the main line, jumped from the metals when the separation occurred at the facing points, and ran, half in the four-foot space and half in the six-feet, as far as the pointsman's post at the north box, where it was guided back to the metals. The van was much damaged, one side being completely torn away. How the conductor escaped as he did is surprising. The footboard of a saloon carriage which ran next in order was broken off and an axle-box damaged.

The officials in charge of the station sent messengers to the town for medical and other assistance, and people living near were roused from their beds by the shrill whistles and cries of the porters. A "night-shift" of men on duty at the adjoining foundry came quickly to render aid. Very soon a numerous party of assistants, including the police, were endeavouring to extricate the sufferers from the broken carriages. Some were rending the air with shrieks and moans. At first there was much delay for want of tools. A saw was in urgent request, but was not immediately procured. A fire was made of carriage remnants to give the workers light. The fitful glare fell upon the mangled and bruised remains of the dead and dying; but all the passengers who had not been disabled by their injuries laboured to help the injured. Poignant cries were heard from two carriages, or rather the remains of them, which were heaped together across the siding.

Beneath the carriage which was thrown wheels uppermost on the platform the dead bodies of four passengers, one being that of a woman, were found. Some of the bodies were fearfully crushed and mangled. Two ladies were got out alive from other carriages, but died shortly after being taken into the first-class refreshment-rooms. Another passenger, Sir J. W. Anson, Bart., died at the Royal Hotel two hours after the accident. His two daughters were with him. There were several miraculous escapes from death. A saloon-carriage, which was occupied by a young lady and her brother, with a lady's-maid, was driven into the carriage immediately before it. The saloon-carriage and its passengers sustained little, if any damage. Several members of one family (that of Mr. Andrew Wark, of Highgate) were in the next, a first-class carriage, and two of the children and a domestic servant were killed. The father escaped uninjured, but his wife was seriously hurt. Another of their children was jammed at the bottom of the carriage among the woodwork, but was got out alive. The passengers in three of the carriages escaped without anyone being killed among them. The guard who was on duty in the van at the end of the carriages which ran on the siding had a narrow escape. He was stunned for several minutes, but came out comparatively uninjured. Some of the passengers, although severely shaken, were not prevented from continuing their journey northwards at a later hour in the morning. About thirty of the passengers who were more seriously hurt were conveyed to the Victoria, Clarence, and Royal Hotels, the Wheatsheaf Inn, and the Ropemakers' Arms, where they were kindly tended, and surgical aid secured for them as early as possible. Messrs. Rookroft, Shepherd, White, Unwin, Jackson, Barnish, Monks, and Stuart, with their

assistants, were the medical gentlemen who, at an early hour, rendered aid to the sufferers both at the station and the several hotels.

Inspector Grundy, of Southport (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway), and a number of assistants happened to be in Wigan at the time of the disaster, making arrangements for a cheap trip, and he, with his men, was at the scene of the accident soon after it occurred. Inspectors Burton and Liptrop, with a staff of police constables, were also soon on the spot, and usefully exerted themselves. Mr. James Shaw, of Liverpool, district superintendent, had notice of the accident telegraphed to him, and arrived at Wigan about five o'clock. He immediately did all that was possible under the circumstances.

The body of an elderly lady, thrown over the wall into Mr. Walker's foundry, was identified as that of Mrs. Roberts, of Weymouth, who was being taken by her son to Carlisle to visit her daughter-in-law. The son, a native of Annan, Scotland, and Master of the Carlisle Industrial Schools, was also among the killed; his injuries were so great that he only survived a little while after being taken to the Clarence Hotel. A third child of Mr. Wark, a boy named Andrew Alexander, died on Monday night. The following is a list of the dead:—

Sir John Anson, Bart., 32, Portland-place, London, aged fifty-six.

Thomas C. Wark, aged ten years, son of Andrew Wark, Old Hall, Highgate, and the Stock Exchange, London.

Maggie R. C. Wark, aged eight years, daughter of the same.

Andrew Alexander Wark, son of the same, aged three years and six months.

Alice Minette, aged twenty-three, nurse to the above.

Mr. John Foster, woollendrapery, High-street, Oxford, and Regent-street, London.

John Phillips, Lord Murray's chamberlain, of Aberdour, Fife, aged seventy.

James Fagg, valet to Sir John Anson, aged nineteen.

Martha Alett, aged twenty-two, waiting-maid to Miss Anson.

Thomas Waddell, solicitor, Wellington-street, Ayr, aged twenty-five.

Zachariah Roberts, of Morrall-hill, Carlisle, schoolmaster at Carlisle Industrial Schools, aged thirty.

Mary Roberts, widow of Daniel Roberts, of Weymouth, and mother of the last named, aged seventy-three.

In the list of injured appear:—

Mrs. Wark, Highgate, fractured leg.

Mr. Robert Goodman, commercial traveller for the firm of Messrs. Walter Macfarlane and Co., Glasgow; compound fracture of the right leg.

E. Vassilopulo, commercial agent and shipper, South-parade, Manchester; fracture of collar-bone, bruised head and leg, and severely shaken.

Mr. Hugh Ker Love, Bieth, Ayrshire; injury to head and internally.

Mr. F. A. Fraser, artist, 10, Boscobel-place, Alpha-road, London; fracture of collar-bone and bruised head.

Mrs. John Foster, wife of Mr. John Foster, Oxford; badly bruised and shaken.

Joseph Paulett, ship carpenter, Aberdare; compound fracture of elbow joint, injury to hand, and severely shaken.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shindler, Palgrave House, Lee, Kent; cut, shaken, and bruised.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of John Phillips, of Aberdour—whose name appears in the list of dead—bruised about the head, back, and face, and severely shaken.

Mrs. Still, wife of Mr. J. T. Still, county magistrate, Mountfield, Musbury, near Axminster; severely bruised about the face and shaken, and supposed concussion of the spine.

An eye-witness of the disaster has recorded the following particulars about the occupants of two carriages which were lying heaped together across the siding when the dreadful task began of extricating the dead and the wounded from this hideous wreck. It was found that a saloon carriage which was occupied by a son and daughter of the Hon. S. W. Palmer, who, accompanied by a lady's-maid, were journeying to Ballymena, Stranraer, had been driven into the end of a carriage in front, the two end compartments of which were occupied by the family of Mr. A. Wark. The carriage consisted of two second-class compartments, one at each end, two first-class compartments, and a luggage compartment in the centre. Mr. Wark and family, consisting of Mrs. Wark, a governess, a maid, and four children, occupied the first and second compartments at one end. Mr. and Mrs. Wark, the governess, and eldest son, a boy of twelve years, occupied the first-class compartment; the maid and three children the end second-class one. Mr. Wark's account of the accident is that a violent oscillation of the carriage occurred after passing the points, and then the carriage knocked against some heavy substance. The two sides of the compartment were partly crushed. Mr. Wark and two of his companions escaped apparently uninjured; but Mrs. Wark's leg was jammed between the seats, which nearly met each other, and it was a long time before she could be extricated. This difficult task could only be accomplished by sawing up the carriage. The unfortunate maid and three children in the next compartment fared much worse. The two sides of the second-class compartment were forced together, and the poor girl and the two elder children were killed. The bodies were so entangled in the broken timber that it was more than an hour before they could be got at. The third child, a little fellow of three years and a half old, was pinned fast down by the buffer of the carriage, and his cries were heartrending, while the men were perspiring at every pore in their strenuous efforts to remove the heavy mass inclosing him. One of the foundrymen, whilst his fellows were so exerting themselves, was engaged in moistening the child's lips with brandy and water. At last they reached the little fellow, and it was found that his thigh was fractured. He is since reported dead, as he had also sustained severe internal injuries. The entreaties of some of the women who were imprisoned in the wreck were heartrending, one lady pleading to be saved for the sake of her husband and little ones. Sir John Anson, who was among the killed, occupied a first-class compartment with his two daughters. The account which the young ladies, who escaped uninjured, give is that they were awakened from sleep by the violent oscillation of the carriage, and as they started up found the carriage going to pieces, and they were thrown out on the ground. Sir John Anson was struck on the head by a portion of the carriage. He was not killed on the spot, but was mortally injured. He was removed to the Royal Hotel, where he died about an hour afterwards. The injuries which some of the dead sustained were frightful.

Among the passengers who, being in the foremost part of the train, escaped uninjured, were the daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, who was travelling in his Grace's private carriage; and the children of Mr. Baillie, the late Secretary of Legation at Darmstadt. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., was also in the train.

The official inquiry into the causes of this disaster was opened in the council-chamber of Wigan Townhall, on Tuesday, by Captain Tyler, R.E., inspector for the Board of Trade. The

engine-drivers and guards of the train, the station-master, signalman, pointsman, inspector, and two porters, were examined, and one or two passengers. The inquiry was adjourned to Friday. An inquest has been opened at Oxford on the body of Mr. Foster. Our two illustrations give a view of the station-yard, the lines of rails, the paved platform, and adjacent buildings; and of the position into which the carriages were thrown when they parted from the train, with the havoc that was wrought by the violent concussion.

More than one railway accident has taken place this week. On Monday afternoon a London and North-Western Company's train, from Leeds to Liverpool, came into collision with a coal train near Ashton, and many of the passengers were severely injured. On Saturday afternoon an up train to London, on the South-Eastern Railway, near the Redhill station, fell foul of a goods-train, but the passengers were only shaken, though both engines were thrown off the line and the rails were broken.

MISCELLANEOUS SKETCHES.

The abundance and variety of subjects for our Illustrations at this time will justify the method adopted in a page of the present Number, which presents several Engravings of small size bearing reference to different matters of passing interest.

One shows the boat-race on the 28th ult., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, contested by the two famous scullers, Kelley and Taylor, which was recorded in our last weekly chronicle of sporting events. The prize was no less than £400, and was easily won by Kelley, who came in 150 yards before his competitor. The High Level Railway Bridge, from which they started to row over the champion course, is a conspicuous object in this sketch; behind it is a wooden bridge of no great pretensions. To the right hand is the steam-boat which carried the umpire or referee, with another steam-boat for privileged spectators.

The lamented death of the Bishop of Winchester, by a fall from the horse he was riding, on the Surrey Downs, near Dorking, has not yet ceased to occupy the public mind with a sad interest, which will extend to the view of his grave, in the village churchyard of West Lavington, Sussex. Here the mortal remains of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce were laid, a fortnight ago, in the presence of his most reverend and right reverend brethren the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin and the Bishops of Peterborough, Rochester, and Oxford, with a large number of other friends, lay and clerical, amongst whom were several persons of distinction. It was proposed to inter this accomplished prelate of the English Church in Westminster Abbey; but he had expressed a wish to be buried, whenever he should die, in the place where his wife had been laid, thirty years ago, and in the neighbourhood of his rural home, which is not far from Petworth.

Another English Bishop, of very different character and calling, was suddenly removed from earth, by a more tragic ending of his life, something less than two years ago. It was on Sept. 20, 1871, that the missionary Bishop Patteson, while cruising in his little yacht the Southern Cross, among the isles of the Pacific Ocean, on the holy and blessed errand of teaching their savage people to adore the God of Christian Faith, was slain at Nukapu, one of the Swallow group, in mistaken revenge for the cruel wrongs perpetrated by lawless slave-traders and kidnappers who disgrace the English name. For the most recent and complete information on this subject we recommend a perusal of Captain Albert Hastings Markham's new book, "The Cruise of the Rosario," lately published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle. It affords more correct knowledge than can elsewhere be obtained concerning the actual state of the so-called Melanesian groups of islands, the New Hebrides, the Santa Cruz, and the Solomon Isles lying north of New Caledonia, which have become the scene of detestable practices for the supply of forced labour to the Fiji cotton plantations. The late Bishop Patteson, a man of truly evangelical piety and charity, had the see and headquarters of his mission at Norfolk Island, much farther south, between New Zealand and New South Wales. A small church is to be erected there as a memorial of his noble example, which is almost that of a martyr; for he had indignantly denounced the practices above referred to, and he chose to visit those islands in the course of his duty, with a consciousness of the risk to his life from the temper of the natives, as they would make no distinction between one white man and another. The architect of the Memorial Church is Mr. John O. Scott.

Returning now to a scene very near home, we have to notice the late meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society, at Wimbledon and Merton. They visited the remains of an ancient military intrenchment on Wimbledon-common, usually called "Caesar's Camp;" and it was curious to observe that the camp of our modern Volunteer Riflemen was within sight and hearing of this old temporary fortification of a warlike host, assembled there perhaps two thousand years ago. Mr. W. H. Peek, who resides in the neighbourhood and who gave the members of the society a very hospitable entertainment in his mansion, has during three or four years past made laudable efforts to secure the preservation of "Caesar's Camp." While they remained on the ground, Mr. Godwin-Austin read a paper explaining all that was known about the camp, and the various theories respecting it. There was no doubt it was not one of the Roman camps, not having the quadrangle peculiar to them. His impression was that it was built by the original Celtic population, and not by Romans, Danes, or Saxons, though it might afterwards have been possessed and used by some of them. How it got the name of Caesar's Camp was uncertain; the same name was given to others where it was very unlikely he ever went. It had been suggested that Caesar captured and occupied it when in England; but there was every reason to infer he did no such thing, as the inhabitants of Surrey appeared to be favourable to his conquest rather than otherwise; and, although he might have come there when he crossed the Thames, he did not mention the place in his writings. The party walked round part of the camp before returning to the carriages. We hope that Mr. Peek and the Surrey Archaeological Society will be successful in protecting this monument of antiquity from being demolished and effaced.

Sir Thomas Fremantle, chairman of the Board of Customs, laid the foundation-stone of a new custom-house at Grimsby on Thursday week, and in connection with the ceremony made a speech, in which he set forth the marvellous progress made by the port within the last few years.

At the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, lately held in Newcastle, it was announced that the Wesleyan day scholars had increased from 110,004 in 1868 to 171,372 in 1873, and the Sunday scholars from 582,020 to 666,766 in the same period. The increase of day schools has almost entirely ceased since the Education Act came into operation, but last year seventy-seven new Sunday schools were opened. The Wesleyans propose to raise a quarter of a million sterling to provide further accommodation for the worshippers of the sect. The Conference has decided to meet next year at Camborne, Cornwall. We intend to give, next week, a Portrait of the Rev. G. T. Perks, the present President of the Conference.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

J. G. WH.—We shall be pleased to see a few specimens whenever you choose to send them. J. GATEY.—Very many thanks for the Tour; but, at the present, we are overstocked with it. W. C. CROOKER.—Among the thousands of letters received by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS how is it possible to know in what order they come? The best plan for readers is to wait and see by the published solution whether they have discovered the key of the Problem.

C. F. NASH.—You will find competitors of all degrees of strength at the St. George's Chess Club, King-street, St. James's. D. G. WHITLEY, Truro.—Our space for chess is too limited to admit of our giving lessons on the openings. You should procure a treatise on the game. Without such assistance you will never make much progress in the game.

GAUCUR.—Suppose you have that portion of the paper which contains the Chess of one week, printed a week or two in advance, how, then, could you "keep pace"? D. S. H.—There is a very interesting chess column in the Glasgow Weekly Herald, and one equally so in the Manchester Weekly Times.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT, Wien.—Safely, though tardily, received. Many thanks for your considerate attention. In your next be good enough to send the names of the players in game marked "S. July 23," and the termination of the drawn game.

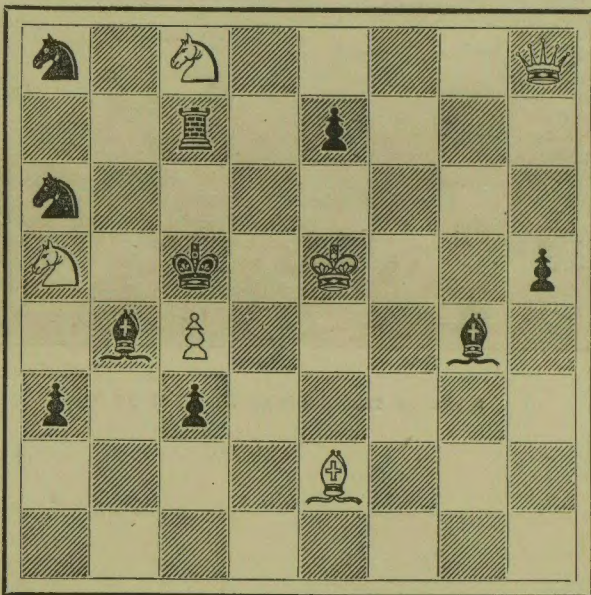
THE TRUK SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1535 has been received from M. F. F. R. S. L. L. D. J. B. of Oslo.—W. E. M. V. G. D. J. Allaire.—H. Ree.—J. C. R. W. Airey.—E. B. Scale.—H. H. of Mona.—Howard.—Otto H. D.—A. A. Alice.—Allamand.—Frates.—Fiducia.—R. D. T.—J. R. Anning.—Morgan.—Li Calsi.—T. W. of Canterbury.—Cordevon.—Fangloss.—S. D. G.—Fidella.—Morrington.—E. W.—J. B. J. N. F.—Sigma.—Falsgrove.—Phantom.—Simon Scott.—Drury.—E. K. F.—W. P. D.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.—First list of correspondents who have solved this Problem.—W. F. G.—Peter.—H. Tinson.—Joe and Bob.—Cantab.—Clapham.—Henry.—Jack.—Spigot.—Eleanor.—Moore.—J. C. Moore.—Two Ladies.—Fred and Sam.—J. G. R.—M. P.—H. S. C. Halkin.—M. D.—Harry.—P. B.—Jam and Jolly.—C. Moncrief.—W. B. P.—Ellen.—Lottie Guppy.—C. G. A.—Torquay.—Worlington Rectory.—E. G.—F. S. B.—W. A. Gorey.—W. Grotz.—Otto H. D.—Louis.—A.—Brighton.—D. D.—F. R. S.—Big Ben.—Rev. F. B. of Salt.—Jube.—Bluebottle.—T. J. of Liverpool.—J. G. Wh.—C. G.—Eding.—Magnus.—F. R. A.—W. M. K.—E. G. S.—Nemo.—D. A. Bevan.—H. S.—N. M. Ahrons of Frankfurt.—W. O.—C. F. Nash.—S. F. W.—Yellow Dwarf.—Durdle.—J. V. Durrell.—C. E. Harrow.—Caroline and Arthur.—Sifelle.—A. A.—Ebony.—Frates.—R. H. N. B.—W. A.—W. H. A. C.—Pip.—Caiton.—Deebra.—Felix.—W. C. Clemell.—Piercy.—J. S. Morris.—Fergus.—Silver Knight.—A. and H. Chabot.—H. C. Scarbro.—G. K. T.—Carriglia.—P. Q. E.—Alice.—M. E. T.—Rob Roy.—Pinder.—D. C. M.—Roland.—J. N. W.—Riversfield.—Clerk.—Fuslier.—A. A. H.—H. Cromie.—Isle of Man.—Traddles.—F. B. Carr.—Three Graces.—Mus.—T. Hervey.—Selmon.—J. C. Arthy.—Grasshopper.—T. J. F.—A. Green and W. O. Sutcliffe.—Shrewsbury.—Boulogne.—M. Payne.—Duncan.—A. E.—P. M. L.—Dan.—G. A. Schruppf.—S. K. W.—[Solutions geometrically, numerically, and syllabically correct by Edina.—A. N. R.—Senex.—A. U.—Chy.—M. M.—F. Gambis.—Gainsbro.—Woolwich Infant.—J. Gately.—Miss Gibson.—W. M. Curtis.—U. French].

PROBLEM No. 1537.

By C. W. of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA CHESS MEETING.

This international assemblage of chessplayers was duly opened on the 1st ult., and gives every promise of fulfilling the purposes for which it was convened. There were twelve entries for the grand tournament, comprising, as will be seen from the following list, some of the most eminent of living players:—

Anderssen, of Breslau.
Bird, of London.
Blackburne, of London.
Flessing, of Vienna.
Gelbfuhs, of Vienna.
Herul, of Vienna.

Meitner, of Vienna.
Paulsen, of Nassengrund.
Pittschel, of Dessau.
Rosenthal, of Paris.
Schwarz, of Vienna.
Steinitz, of London.

By the conditions of the tournament each combatant must play a match of three games with every other combatant, and each match must be concluded in three days.

Upon the termination of the contest we propose to give a table showing the result of every combat; at present we can only give a general view of the play. The following is the latest score we have received:—

	Matches.
Anderssen	2
Bird	1
Blackburne	2
Herul	1

	Matches.
Paulsen	1
Rosenthal	2
Schwarz	1½
Steinitz	1

We have been favoured with several of the games, but have not yet had time to examine them. The following consultation partie was played by Messrs. STEINITZ, BIRD, and BLACKBURNE, against Messrs. ANDERSSSEN, PAULSEN, and ROSENTHAL, before the tourney began, for a prize given by Mr. Kolisch.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Messrs. S., B., and B.)	BLACK (Messrs. A., P., and R.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to K 3rd	P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
8. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
9. Castles	Castles
10. R to K sq	P to Q R 3rd
11. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K 2nd
12. P to Q 5th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
13. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K Kt 5
14. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K 4th
15. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
16. B to K B sq	Q to K R 5th

Black's attack now looks very formidable, and calls for the utmost vigilance on the other side.

WHITE (Messrs. S., B., and B.)	BLACK (Messrs. A., P., and R.)
18. P to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
19. Kt to K 2nd	Kt takes P
20. B takes Kt	B takes B
21. P to K Kt 3rd	
22. K to R 2nd	B to K 4th
23. B to K Kt 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd
24. Q to K 3rd	

Still more inconceivable than the oversight at move 21. White can no longer avert defeat.

24. B takes P (ch)
25. Kt takes B
26. Q to K 4th
27. K to R sq
28. Q to R sq
and White resigns.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Lively Game played lately at Cawnpore between Messrs. LAMB and ARMSTRONG.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. Castles	

This is not so good as playing P to Q 4th at once.

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
14. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to K R 3rd
15. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q 3rd
16. P to K B 3rd	B to Kt 3rd (ch)
17. K to R sq	P to K B 4th
18. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 5th
19. Kt to K 2nd	P to K R 5th
20. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P
21. Kt takes P	B to K B 4th
22. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 5th

The termination is the best part of the battle. That, for young players, is smart enough.

23. Kt takes Kt
24. Q to K 2nd
25. R takes R
and White resigns.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUCHESS OF INVERNESS.

The Most Noble Cecilia Letitia, Duchess of Inverness, died, at Kensington Palace, on the 1st inst., after a long illness. Her Grace, who was born about the year 1789, the second daughter of Arthur Saunders Gore, second Earl of Arran, K.P., by Elizabeth, his third wife, daughter of Richard Underwood, Esq., of Dublin, married, May 14, 1815, Sir George Buggin, Knt., of Great Cumberland-place, and was left a widow April 12, 1825. Shortly after she assumed, by Royal license, her mother's maiden name, and was thenceforward known as Lady Cecilia Underwood. It was generally understood that her Ladyship contracted, in her early widowhood, a private but not acknowledged marriage with H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and for that reason was created, April 10, 1840, Duchess of Inverness in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, deriving her title from one of the inferior dignities attached to the dukedom of Sussex. Her Grace has died without issue, and the dukedom of Inverness becomes extinct.

SIR JOHN ANSON, BART.

Sir John William Hamilton Anson, second Baronet, of Birch Hall, in the county of Lancaster, whose death, by the deplorable railway accident at Wigan on the 2nd inst., is just announced, was born Dec. 22, 1816, the eldest son of General Sir William Anson, G.C.B., the distinguished Peninsular officer (created a Baronet Sept. 30, 1831), and of Louisa Frances Mary, his wife, only child of John Dickenson, Esq., and great granddaughter, maternally, of Lord Archibald Hamilton. General Sir William Anson was uncle of the first Earl of Lichfield. Sir John Anson was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was for some time in the Royal Horse Guards Blue. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy Jan. 13, 1847. He married, July 27, 1842, Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Beresford, and leaves a large family. His eldest son and successor, the present Sir William Reynell Anson, third Baronet, barrister-at-law, was born Nov. 14, 1843.

SIR TERENCE MURRAY.

Advices from Sidney announce the death of Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. He was born at Limerick in 1810, the son of Captain Terence Murray, of the 48th Foot, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of James Fitzgerald, Esq., of Movida, in the county of Limerick. He was educated in Dublin, and early in life emigrated with his father to New South Wales. Not long after he was put into the commission of the peace for the colony, and for several years administered the police affairs of the district. In 1843 he was elected a member of the first colonial Parliament; and, after filling successively the offices of Chairman of Committees, Auditor-General, Secretary for Works, and Secretary for Lands, was twice unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. He acted as Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and was knighted by patent in 1869, in consequence of the visit, the previous year, of the Duke of Edinburgh to Sidney. Sir Terence married, first, 1843, Mary, second daughter of Colonel Gibbs, and, secondly, Agnes, daughter of John Edwards, Esq.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John Sutton, Bart., of Norwood Park, Notts, and of Bruges, Belgium, was proved on the 24th ult., by Francis Whitgrave, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator devises a plot of land at Weelsby, Lincolnshire, to the Right Rev. Richard Roskell, D.D., and the Rev. James Waterworth, D.D., as joint tenants, and the residue of his real property to the person who shall succeed, on his death, to the entailed estates. Out of his personal estate testator bequeaths £100 to each of his executors, and the residue to the Rev. Aimé Auguste Boone, of Bruges, subject to the providing an annuity of £100 per annum to Louisa Boone, after the death of the said A. A. Boone.

The will and codicil of Dame Matilda Georgiana Barrett-Lennard, of No. 25, Upper Grosvenor-street, widow, was proved on the 19th ult., by Dame Mary Jane Flower, the sister, and William Henry Cutler, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. Testatrix leaves all her stock and shares in the Great Eastern Railway to her sister, Anne Barrett-Lennard, for life, and the residue of her property upon trust for her son Walter James Barrett-Lennard, his wife and children.

The will of Albany Bouchier Savile, a partner in the firm of Sir William Miles and Co., bankers, Bristol, who died, at his residence, Down House, Westbury-on-Trym, on May 24, was proved in London, on the 14th ult., by John Walter Savile and Edward Bouchier Savile, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves £200 to be distributed by his executors for the benefit of poor persons resident in the parish of Okehampton; £100 equally between the clerks in his said firm; and £200 to be divided by his trustees among the public charities in or near the city of Bristol, of which the Bristol and Clifton Ragged Schools are to be one. These three legacies are given free of duty. To his wife, Elizabeth Anna Savile, he bequeaths all his pictures, plate, household furniture, horses, and carriages, and confirms the settlements made in her favour. After giving legacies to the several members of his family, testator leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife for life, and after her death to his children, if any, and in default of children to his brothers and sisters.

The will of Mr. John Clegg, late of Butt-hill, Prestwich, Lancashire, was proved, on the 2nd ult., at Manchester, by the Rev. John Clegg, the son, and the Rev. Robert Fletcher, two of the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his three daughters, Jane, Sarah Anne, and Mary Eliza, and to his granddaughter, Edith Artingstall Clegg, £10,000 each, free of duty; and to his executor, the Rev. Robert Fletcher, £100; he devises his cotton-mill at Heywood, known as Vale Mill, and certain other properties upon trust for his grandson, James Arthur Clegg, the son of his deceased son, James Clegg; and the rest of his property he gives to his said son John.

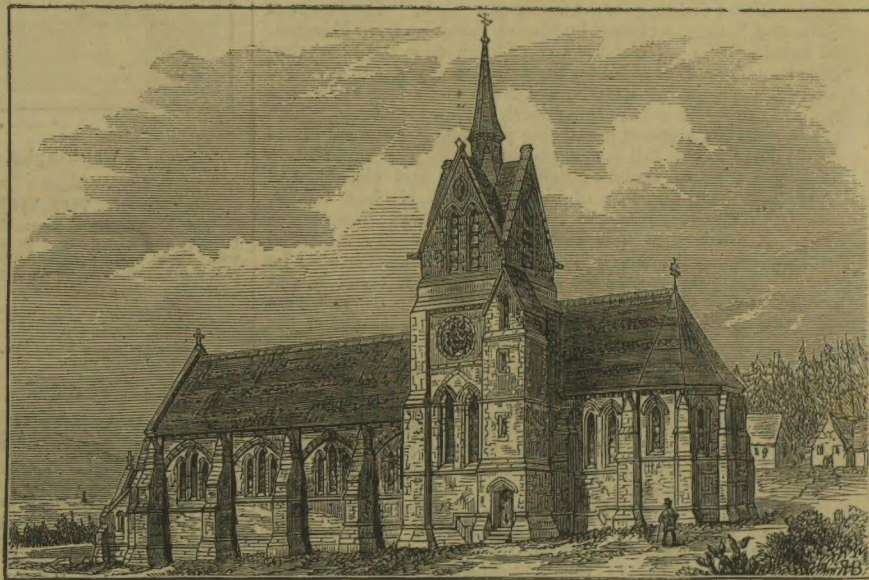
The will of Mr. George Browne Hannaford, late of Maidenhead, Berks, banker, has been proved, at the district registry, Oxford, by Ann Dorothy Hannaford, the relict, the sole executrix, to whom testator devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely.



SCENE OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WIGAN.



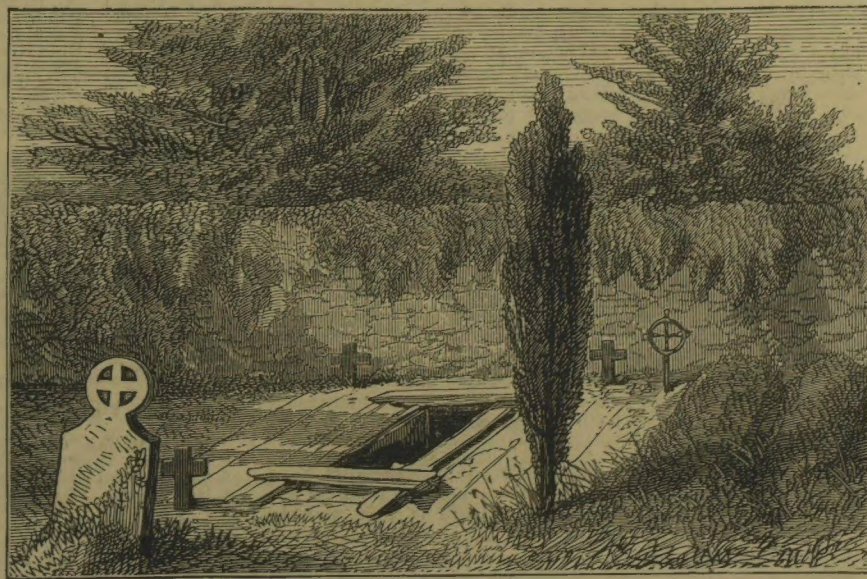
BOAT-RACE ON THE TYNE.



BISHOP PATTESON'S MEMORIAL CHURCH, NORFOLK ISLAND.



SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY: CÆSAR'S CAMP, WIMBLEDON.



BISHOP WILBERFORCE'S GRAVE, WEST LAVINGTON.